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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

CHIEF INDUSTRY

Williams, Dimond & Co.'s Reg-
ular Letter.

INCREASE IN SUGAR TONNAGE

Notes On Schedule in
New Tariff Bill.

Decline In Granulated—Protection
to Refiners—Work of
the Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27, 1897.—
Our last circular was dated April 19,
per Australia.

SUGAR.—Prices of Refined sugar
continued unchanged until 6th inst.,
when all grades were advanced 1/4c per
lb., both for the local market and for
export. Since then there has been no
change, and the Western Sugar Refin-
ing Co. quote prices for California,
Oregon and Washington as follows:
Cane, Crushed and Fine Crushed,
6 1/2c; Powdered, 5 1/2c; Candy Granu-
lated, 5 1/2c; Dry Granulated, Fine, 5c;
Confectioners' A, 5c; Magnolia A, 4 1/2c;
Extra C, 4 1/2c; Golden C, 4 1/2c. These
prices are subject to the usual rebate
of 1/4c per lb. Prices for export in
bond are quoted on the basis of 4 1/2c
per Granulated.

BASIS.—Declined on April 19 to 3c
net; May 1st to 2 1/2-16c net; May 3rd,
advanced to 3 1/16c net; May 6th to
3 3/32c net; May 10th, declined to 3
1/16c, and since then there has been
no change. The following sales have
been reported:

April 19th, spot 4400 bags at 7 1/2c;
22nd, to arrive 3300 bags at 3 1/2c; 25th,
to arrive 1200 bags at 3 1/2c; 29th, to ar-
rive 3100 bags at 3 1/2c; May 1st, to ar-
rive 2400 tons at 3 1/2-16c; 3rd, spot 500
bags at 3 1/2c; 4th, to speculator; spot
5000 bags at 3 1/2-16c; 6th, spot to Re-
finer, 5000 bags at 3 1/2-16c, and to specu-
lator 4300 bags at 3 1/2-16c; 7th, spot
to speculator, 4800 bags at 3 1/2-16c and
to Refiner, Philadelphia, 4500 bags at
3 1/2-16c; 10th, spot 15,000 bags at 3 1/2-16c;
14th, spot 3300 bags at 3 1/2-16c, and
15th, spot 500 bags at 3 1/2-16c.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MAR-
KETS.—Following our last circular,
and until the 4th inst., the New York
market ruled dull and undecided. The
principal buyers were not disposed to
pay 3 1/2c for 96 deg. Centrifugals. Im-
porters, however, were generally quite
firm and did not force sales, although
one cargo of Javas at Breakwater was
sold on May 1st to arrive, at 3 1/2-16c
for 96 deg. test.

Since the 4th inst., when the new
schedule was reported, a better tone
was developed, and 96 deg. Centrifug-
als were sold to speculators at 3 1/2-16c
and to Refiners at 3 1/2-16c; 89 deg.
Muscovados at 2 1/2c and 89 deg. Mol-
asses sugars at 2 1/2-16c. As Refiners are
receiving large direct importations,
they are not inclined to pay a further
advance.

Refined grades also were in moder-
ate demand, but large orders have
recently come to hand, and on the 6th
inst. prices were advanced 1/16c per lb.,
making price of Granulated 4.29c net.

Receipts of Raws have continued to
be unprecedentedly large, and for the
week ending May 7th had reached
112,000 tons, making the total stock
at Atlantic ports at that time 518,000
tons, which figure will be increased
before the tariff bill goes into effect,
and consequently foreign markets will
have little demand from this country
for some months to come. What effect
this will have on the prices of Java
and Beet sugars, remains to be seen.

Cuba sugars continued beyond the
parity of other markets, and very little
has been done in these grades. Ac-
cording to mail advices from New York
of May 7th, thirty estates were then
grinding, and the receipts for the week
at the six principal ports were 6000
tons against 9600 tons the previous
week. The total receipts during this
campaign up to the 3rd inst. were 163,
000 tons against 123,000 tons at same
time last year.

European markets have ruled quite
steady on purchases made by Ameri-
can Refiners. London quotations since
our last circular, for 88 deg. test f.o.b.
Hamburg, are as follows: April 20th,
8s 8 1/4d; 21st, 8s 7 1/4d; 23rd, 8s 8 1/4d;
24th, 8s 9d; 25th, 8s 7 1/4d; 30th, 8s 8 1/4d;
May 1st, 8s 9 1/4d; 5th, 8s 10 1/4d, and
15th, 8s 9 1/4d.

Late reports state that Holland and
Belgium will sow 26 per cent. less than
last year, Austria 12 1/2 per cent. in-
crease and Germany 1 1/2 per cent. in-
crease.

According to Willett & Gray's sta-
tistical May 6th, total stock of sugar
in all the principal countries was 2,
753,598 tons against 2,220,380 same time
last year. Total stock in Europe, 2,
197,300 against 2,500,627 tons same time
last year. Excess of stock over last
year, 538,208 tons. Admits to the Uni-
ted States from all countries estimated
at 100,000 against 60,000 tons same
time last year. Total stock of sugar at
four ports U. S., according to latest
mail advices of May 12, 543,900 tons,
against 178,191 tons same time last
year. Cuba, six principal ports by

cable, stock 41,091 tons against 54,282
tons same time last year. Visible pro-
duction of the entire island of Cuba
to May 5th, 172,173 tons, against 142,
767 tons same time last year.

LONDON CABLE of May 12th quotes
Java No. 15 D. S., at 10s 6d; Fair Re-
fining, 9s; Beet, May 8s 10 1/2d; June
8s 10 1/2d. First marks German Granu-
lated 10s 8 1/4d, f. o. b. Hamburg, equal
to 3.60c net cash delivered New York
duty paid.

Our latest mail advices from New
York of May 12th state that the mar-
ket for Raws is steady and firm, with
further transactions in all grades, and
with no indications but that the pres-
ent firmation. Refiners, however, are
indifferent on account of attitude of
importers over holdings, who have
been insisting upon a fraction advance
over late sales. Refined is in quieter
demand and the large stocks of Raws
held by Refiners enables them to be
independent when figuring on current
importations.

TARIFF.—The bill as reconstructed
by the Senate Finance Committee was
reported to the Senate on May 4th, and
a summary of the proposed duties on
sugars is as follows:

On sugars not above 87 deg., 75 per
cent. ad valorem.

On sugars testing between 87 and
88 deg., 35 per cent. ad valorem and
75c per lb.

On 88 deg. Muscovados and Molasses
sugar, 35 per cent. ad valorem and 81c
per lb.

On 96 deg. Centrifugals, 35 per cent.
ad valorem and 1.16 per lb.

In addition, sugar receiving an ex-
port bounty from producing countries
pay a surtax equal to such bounty.
The time for the tariff bill to take
effect is July 1st, 1897. The exemption
clause of the House Bill relating to the
Hawaiian Treaty is completely left
out and this is considered as equiv-
alent to the abrogation of the treaty.

Should the bill finally pass with-
out the exemption clause the question as
to the effect on the treaty would pos-
sibly be decided by the Supreme Court.
As it is claimed by some authorities
that a special act would be required
to abrogate the treaty. There is very
great objection to the new sugar sched-
ule, as it seems to be a purely Trust
measure, and gives them a differential
duty of .85c per lb., which is even
more than under the present tariff. It
is therefore very doubtful if the bill
can pass without being modified, and
this is bound to cause further delay.

A strong effort is now being made to
restore the exemption clause, and it is
believed on good information that the
friends of reciprocity have sufficient
votes in the Senate to accomplish this,
and that the House will not pass a
tariff measure containing the abroga-
tion of the Hawaiian Treaty. As mat-
ters now stand, it is likely to be the
middle of July or August before the
bill is finally passed and approved by
the President.

RICE.—Hawaiian—Market is quiet
but firm. Last sales were at 4 1/2c, 60
days, but today importers have ad-
vanced price to 4 1/2c, 60 days. Spot
stock is light.

Japan—Fair stock in warehouse.
Price 4.20c, duty paid.

COFFEE.—The market for all
grades has continued in an unsatisfac-
tory condition and prices are more or
less nominal. Kona has been sold as
low as 17c, and we cannot quote the
uncultivated variety at worth over
16c, and doubt if it could be sold to-
day at much above 15c. A special lot
recently arrived, of cultivated coffee,
is being held at 18 1/2c, with intimation
by buyers that 18c might be paid. We
quote best descriptions of Guatemala
at 18c to 19c. Good Costa Ricas, 16c
to 16 1/2c, and Salvador 12c to 12 1/2c.

FLOUR.—G. G. Ex. Family, \$4.60
per bbl. f. o. b. El Dorado, \$3.60 per
bbl. f. o. b. Crown, \$4.60 per bbl. f.
o. b.

BRAN.—Fine, \$15.50; Coarse, \$16.
50 per ton f. o. b.

MIDDLINGS.—Ordinary, \$18.50;
Choice \$20.50 per ton f. o. b.

BARLEY.—No. 1 Feed, 80c per ctl.
f. o. b.; Ground or Rolled, \$16.50 per
ton f. o. b.

OATS.—Fair, \$1.25; Choice, \$1.45
per ctl. f. o. b. No Surprise oats in
the market.

WHEAT.—Chicken, \$1.42 1/2 at \$1.
45; Milling, \$1.50 per ctl. f. o. b.

CORN.—S. Y., \$1.05 at \$1.07 1/2 per
ctl. f. o. b.

HAY.—Comp. Wheat, \$10.50; large
bales, \$11.50 per ton f. o. b. Comp.
Oat, \$9.00; large bales, \$10.00 per ton
f. o. b.

LIME.—90c at \$1.00 per bbl. f. o. b.

CHARTERS.—Transactions contin-
ue on a limited scale. For spot ves-
sels, 17s 6d orders is offered, while for
new crop the best obtainable is 21s 3d
orders August 1st lay-days. Tonnage
of medium size might command an
advance on the above. A slight rain
has fallen since our last, but notwith-
standing this, we cannot look for more
than an average yield.

No change in Lumber rates, but
there is more tonnage offering.

EXCHANGE.—New York Regular,
15c; Telegraphic, 17c; London Sterling,
60 days, 4.87 at 4.87 1/4; Demand, 4.88
at 4.88 1/4.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC REPORT

Our telegram from New York this P.M.
quotes no sales of Centrifugals; mar-
ket steady, but with little desire to
operate. Granulated declined 1/16c
per lb. London Beet sugar 88 deg.
test f. o. b. Hamburg, 8 1/2d. Mar-
shmallow and rather easier. Crops un-
changed. Trust Certificates, Common
113 1/4; Preferred 100. It is also stated
that the Tariff will probably be changed
to specific throughout about the
same as the House schedule, with the
protection to Refiners.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO

WAS VOTED DOWN

Resolution to Improve Pearl
Harbor.

MUCH OPPOSITION EXPRESSED

Members Fear Land Will
Increase in Value.

Belief that Government is Not
in Danger if Harbor is
Not Improved.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The most
interesting debate in the House today
was on the appropriation of \$50,000 to
improve Pearl harbor in the Hawaiian
Islands, which was rejected by a vote
of 85 to 53. Hitt of Illinois, past and
prospective chairman of the Committee
on Foreign Affairs, earnestly urged the
importance of taking steps to confirm
the title of this Government to the
harbor, in view of the Senate proposal
to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty. Hitt
said in part:

"If the Hawaiian Islands were an-
nexed tomorrow the necessity for the
adoption of this amendment would re-
main as urgent as ever. We have tried
for thirty years to secure naval sta-
tions in many parts of the world, and
not one have we today. The navy of
Great Britain, which is so powerful,
can be placed in any part of the globe
and be within reach of supplies as
well as facilities for repair. Our Navy,
in case of war, would be helpless as
soon as its coal ran out. In the Pacific
ocean the great powers of the world—
England, France, Germany, Spain—
all possess one, two, ten, twenty spots
from which to fit out ships that would
devastate our coasts.

"How important does England deem
this advantage when she has poured
out such millions upon these little reefs
and peaks and hills of the Bermudas?
For what has all that been expended?
Not to fight with France—not upon the
possibility of a struggle with Russia,
her great rival. It is because those
ships carry guns that may come into
our ports; it is because they will be
the most terrible weapons against us
in the contingency of war.

"Now, if that treaty fails, if it is
abrogated, Great Britain will instantly
press for new relations with Hawaii.
Instantly Japan will be pressing, and
fiercely pressing. In the telegrams this
morning I read that the cruiser Na-
niwa has already arrived at Hawaii to
press threatening claims upon that
feeble Government. We will only hold
it with our guns in position, and this
very treaty in diplomatic discussion
has been construed to give us author-
ity to erect fortifications there."

McMillin.—Then the gentleman's pur-
pose is first to improve the harbor and
then fortify it?

Hitt.—All that belongs to the gentle-
man who will follow on this floor. I
speak of the policy and of the wisdom
of the Government all eyes looking
to the fact that the sea power is the
test of rank and success of the nations
of the future. We have here a moment
in which by this small expenditure we
can put our foot down and do more
than have a hypothetical right—to
have something more than a conten-
tion in a diplomatic discussion—to
plant our flag at the entrance of that
river, and it will not come down in a
thousand years.

Cannon replied to Hitt, saying that
this Government was in no great dan-
ger if Congress did not make the ap-
propriation at this season. The harbor
has been granted to the United States
absolutely, for all time, he said, and
was as much our property as any har-
bor on the Pacific Coast. He believed
the Government should improve Pearl
harbor, as it would any other harbor
it owned when it needed improvement.
It was within five miles of Honolulu
harbor, where the vessels of the Uni-
ted States had always been able to coal
and always would be while they had
the money to pay for the coal. The
appropriation would not suffice to
dredge the sand from the harbor. The
inhabitants would raise the price of
their corner lots as soon as improve-
ments were commenced on the harbor.
The appropriation was not sufficient
to buy a foot of land or begin a naval
station. Cannon did not believe in
magnifying the importance of these
international matters and becoming
frightened at this or that nation.

The item was opposed by Savers.
Instead of looking abroad for objects
of legislation, Congress should look to
the relief of its own people.

Cummings (D) of New York spoke
correctly in favor of the appropri-
ation.

Hilborn (R) of California said:
"The United States has bought a ship-
load of water at Pearl harbor, but not a
foot of land. All the land at Pearl har-
bor has been bought by speculators who
hold it in expectation that the Uni-
ted States must buy." When the

United States was so badly off for
naval stations at home it was folly to
build them abroad, he said. In case of
war all the power of the Navy would
be required to hold Pearl harbor, and
in case of annexation the harbor would
be unnecessary.

Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas advocated
the project, and Henry (R.) of Con-
necticut and Walker (R.) of Massachu-
setts spoke in favor of the amendment.
Sayers warned Congress that the next
step in line with the proposed policy
would be annexation. He warned them
not to be frightened by the report that
England would take possession of the
Islands. "Next to a conflict with my
own brother," he said, "I would de-
plore war with England. I don't believe En-
gland wants a war with us any more
than we want a war with her."

A vote was taken on Hitt's motion
to concur in the Senate amendment,
which failed by a vote of 53 to 85.

Comparatively few Republicans were
present and the vote was nearly a
party one. Half a dozen Democrats
and Populists, including Cummings of
New York, Tate of Georgia, King of
Utah and Populists Simpson and Rid-
gley of Kansas voted to concur, and
about a dozen Republicans, among
them Cannon, Hilborn, Parker, Moody
of Massachusetts, Brodick of Kansas,
Bromwell of Ohio and Linney of North
Carolina. The Pearl harbor amend-
ment was sent to conference.

Hilborn tonight said that he had
studied the result of the vote of the
House on the amendment which result-
ed in non-concurrence, and he believed
the annexationists would never again
be able to show so much strength. He
said the strength was the remnant of
the Harrison administration feeling,
the anti-Cleveland faction and those
secured by personal work of the Ha-
waiian delegation. In his opinion, it
showed the high-water mark of an-
nexation sentiment, and indicated that
not only was the House opposed to
closer relations, but also to recipro-
city.

WILL STOP IN HONOLULU.

Minister to Japan to Inspect Com-
munications.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The Star,
an annexation paper, says: That the
administration is keeping a watchful
eye on the situation in Hawaii was as-
certained beyond a doubt in the infor-
mation received by a Star reporter to-
day that Colonel E. A. Buck, the new
Minister to Japan, will stop at Hono-
lulu on the way to his post.

Minister Buck's intentions have been
to leave San Francisco June 5. He has
now decided to leave San Francisco
on the 23rd of this month. He will
spend a week in Honolulu and take the
next passing steamer for Japan. He
will probably leave San Francisco with
Harold Sewall, the new Minister to
Hawaii. They will be together a week
in Honolulu, and in that time will be
able to jointly acquire a great deal of
valuable information as to the exact
situation of the influx of Japanese into
the islands.

Of course it is difficult to learn from
Colonel Buck or Mr. Sewall the nature
of their instructions. It is known, how-
ever, that the administration has been
deluged with stories of the alleged at-
tempts of the Japanese to colonize the
islands and, in time, start a revolution
to secure possession of them. The dis-
patch of the warship Philadelphia to
Honolulu and recent developments in
other ways have been sufficient to keep
all eyes open.

The Japanese legation here has per-
sistently denied that Japan has any
signs on the islands. The reports,
however, have evidently become so
conflicting to President McKinley that
he has decided to ascertain for himself
just what is going on. He has given
the instructions under which Minister
Buck will act. The knowledge which
Mr. Buck will get in Honolulu will be
of benefit to him when he reaches
Japan. He will be in a position to
more readily understand the future
movements of the Japanese.

Another matter is that of annex-
ation. Minister Sewall is supposed to
favor annexation, and many people be-
lieve the plans of the administration
tend to ultimate annexation. If this
is the case, and Japan being interested
more than any other country, it is a
diplomatic movement to have Minister
Buck post himself as much as possible
on the situation in Hawaii and Japan.

Circuit Court News.

The defendants in the case of J. H.
Raymond vs. Pala Plantation Com-
pany have filed a motion for a new
trial.

Ching Shai has filed a motion to dis-
solve the injunction granted against
him in the case in which he was de-
fendant and Kwong Lee Wai plaintiff.

It has been agreed by the Minister
of the Interior and the trustees of B.
P. Bishop et al. to continue the case
concerning the condemnation of land
until the August term.

It has been stipulated that the time
of answering the complaint in the
case of W. C. Peacock & Co. vs. Re-
public be extended to August 1st.

The attorney's bill of costs in the
case of Henry Holmes, trustee, vs. C.
A. Brown and Irene H. Brown were
filed yesterday.

The plaintiff in the case of James
W. Lloyd vs. Sin Tai Kee has discon-
tinued his complaint.

"IT IS THE BEST ON EARTH"

That is what Edward & Parke
merchants of Plainfield, N. J., of Cham-
berlain's Pain Balm, for Rheumatism,
Backache, Headache, and muscular
pains. Sold by all druggists and deal-
ers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for
H. I.

REPORT ON LABOR

Commissioner Fitzgerald Talks On
Hawaii.

HE ADVOCATES WHITE LABOR

Climatic Conditions Are
Favorable.

Comparison Between Cane Su-
gar and the Product of
the Beet Fields.

Labor Commissioner E. L. Fitzgerald
has finished his official report of his
visit to the Hawaiian Islands, which
will be printed in pamphlet form and
distributed by the Chamber of Com-
merce, says the Call of May 15th. The
report is as follows:

"My investigation through the Ha-
waiian Islands has brought to my at-
tention many new conditions and
phases of labor, the most important of
which is the Asiatic hordes that now
infest the islands and predominate
in numbers upon the plantations. I
have seen about 20,000 barefooted la-
borers, half of whom work under pen-
al contract; I have seen a reward of-
fered for their arrest when they vi-
olated their contract and deserted the
plantation, and their number printed
across their photograph, in convict
style; I have seen four or five hundred
Japanese walk 10 miles to back up the
position of one man when only a few
days' work was involved; I have seen
murder upon the plantations and riot;
I have heard the Japanese say their
people have brought the sugar indus-
try to the position which it now occu-
pies and that they propose to hold the
controlling influence upon the islands
at any hazard; I have seen them de-
manding that white men should be dis-
charged and Japanese taken in their
place; I have seen one of our Ameri-
can men-of-war anchored in the har-
bor for the purpose of defending the
planter against his own labor, and I
have seen the warship of Japan an-
chored at its side simply to encourage
the Japanese upon the islands in their
arrogant and insolent behavior and to
further demand that more should be
added to the already overburdened
condition, 'that more fuel be added to
the flame.' I have seen the Govern-
ment report 1,170 of the lowest grade
of these serfs upon a technicality; I
have seen the Government discrimi-
nate in its last contract in the build-
ing of a public highway against the
employment of more than one-half of
Asiatic labor upon the same, and I
have found a majority of the planters
eager to welcome any change that may
bring the Anglo-Saxon into their
midst. The Government is unquali-
fied the champion of American labor;
the press and the people of the islands

\$16 and \$20, to be deducted, without interest, when the sugar is marketed. This includes a home, with land enough for garden purposes, free fuel, water, and in many cases pasturage for a cow, with free schools, etc. Nothing can better demonstrate how eager the planters are to bring in a worthy class of Americans than the fact that they are willing to maintain a department in America that this change may be brought about systematically, so that only those who are willing to work and work faithfully should go to the Islands; also, that no one should go on a "wild goose chase" to find no work for him, as there must be a place made in advance for all who go. The under-rate of wages per day is somewhat offset by the fact that the work goes on day in and day out, year in and year out, and the toiler need never miss a day unless he so desires. I have been assured by the Government and by President Dole that it is their desire (and I have no doubt but that it will be included in his recommendation) that the Legislature should create a department for the introduction of American labor.

"I could have taken orders for many hundred men, but I deem it thoroughly unwise in the interest of labor and the planters to undertake this in a haphazard way. However, I will fill one or two orders for about 50 men with families. I had the pleasure of picking out the site for their homes and assisting to draw plans for their houses—a beginning that may mean the end of the controlling position occupied by the Japanese upon the Islands. I would not advise, under any circumstances, that labor be sent there to be paid by the day at present, as it may necessitate their competing with the penal contract laborers; but if they can be sent under a profit-sharing proposition, which I said before the planters are agreeable to, and if the standard of wages can be maintained so as to make it an object to American labor, Hawaii today opens the greatest market in the world for the American wage-earner, as, outside of the cane-fields, the coffee industry, which is only in its infancy, is one of the most healthful and remunerative occupations.

"There are now about 5,000 acres coming under cultivation, and that 5,000 acres has done more to bring in the Anglo-Saxon than all the other industries combined. It is naturally the pursuit of a man with a family, as the ratio of labor increases in the picking time from about 1 to 6 and 8, and as the labor upon the plantations in other industries is being used at the same time the coffee should be picked, there is no surplus upon the Islands from which to draw—the school children are not in numbers enough to save the crops. The coffee industry has an uncertain future unless a change in the labor system is brought about. There are 30,000 or 40,000 acres on one island alone of the finest coffee lands, much of which has been taken up under long lease from the Government or purchased outright, all of which I believe will be in coffee in a very few years, and the amount of help necessary to pick this crop for two or three months in the year will be enormous.

"Regarding what effect the abrogation of the treaty will have, I will briefly state that in my opinion the same would mean a death-blow to the introduction of Americans into the Hawaiian Islands, for the fact that the only thing that remains between the absolute assurance of the Americans supplanting Asiatic labor, provided the former proved satisfactory, is the wages to be paid, and if 40 per cent or any portion thereof should be taken from the present profits, I should advise the laborer to stay at home, and the planter will undoubtedly turn again to the Asiatics, for it is cheap labor.

"There is an appropriation of \$50,000 to assist immigration other than Asiatic, to pay the passage of the women and children taken under the 10 per cent clause. In other words, there is a regulation which compels the planter to import 10 per cent of all contracted labor from America or Europe. The Government assured me that they would gladly spend the money in bringing the families of the Americans, and they now stand ready; besides, the planters will advance the passage money on all who may be sent to them.

"It is useless for the people of this country to attempt to blind themselves to the fact that every country has its quota of unemployed persons; it is useless for the theorist to insist that depressed economic conditions do not exist and vainly propose measures far beyond the grasp of those principally affected by way of remedy. Therefore, in the interest of wage-earning multitudes of this country I simply suggest a means by which from 15,000 to a much greater number may be transformed from non-producers to producers and consumers to a greater extent, and even if they are now producers, their places will be filled by those who are non-producers, and in looking to a foreign land for these opportunities I do not consider in the strictest sense that these persons cease to be American citizens and component parts of our commonwealth, as they become the customers for American consumption, and though they may be temporarily geographically divorced they will simply look across the Pacific during a brief interval before the American flag floats over them again in their island home.

"Let us see to what extent the sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands interferes with the beet industry of California, of which I am as thoughtful as any one. We have a vast consumption of 2,000,000 tons a year in the United States, of which we only produce about one-sixth and the Hawaiian Islands send in our markets between 200,000 and 250,000 tons, and in California we are producing not more than one-third of our own consumption. This year I understand fully 147 of the sugar from the Islands will go to New York, so at present I cannot see where the sugar of the Hawaiian Islands hampers the beet industry. Furthermore, that let us see to what extent protection of sugar will assist the producer and the laborer. With the exception of one factory in California and one in Utah, the sugar industry of the United States is practically controlled by the Sugar Trust, and I have never known it to be recorded where any industry was at the mercy of a trust that it ever received 1 cent benefit from increased prices. Besides this, I have the very best authority for the statement that one sugar beet factory in California, running 141 days last year, paid 70 per cent dividends upon its capitalization. "The highest price paid to the beet-raiser for his beets is \$4 per ton, and until the manufacture of sugar from the beets is handled by the grower they will never be allowed more than a living profit upon their toil. The reports of over 50 large and small factories in Germany show that to manufacture a pound of sugar from beets which are bought at a price of \$5 per ton (which is \$1 per ton more than our factories pay), and including all interest on working capital and an annual sinking fund for repairs and renovations, costs 2 1/2 cents. Let me assume that we are able in California to extract from the beets the same percentage in sugar as is done annually by the German manufacturers, viz., 12 1/2 per cent, not taking into consideration that our beets are richer. A factory for the manufacture of dry white granulated and cube sugar ready to be sold to the consumer without undergoing a process of refining, with a capacity of 300 tons of beets daily:

Costs approximately	\$150,000
Buildings, etc.	50,000
Incidentals	50,000

Together

.....\$250,000

"Such a factory will in the 100 days of its run consume at least 30,000 tons of beets, which yield 12 1/2 per cent or 3,750 tons of white sugar, which I will value at 4 cents a pound (1/4 a cent less than the very lowest quotation in this market at any period). This is \$30 per ton for the whole 3,750 tons—\$300,000. The cost of production, according to German reports, is 2 1/2 cents, to which I will add the cost of the entire labor, viz., 100 men for 100 days at \$2 per day, \$20,000, and the cost of fuel, viz., 3,000 tons of coal at \$6, \$18,000, giving a total cost of production of \$225,500, which, deducted from the \$300,000 valuation of the sugar produced, leaves as a profit \$74,500, or almost 30 per cent on the invested capital, which certainly proves the possibility of overcoming the high prices for labor and fuel. While these figures show the aspect of the question from the standpoint of the manufacturer, they plainly prove how it is possible that many German factories have paid a profit annually of 30 or more per cent of the invested capital for many years in succession.

"I was informed by Japanese of influence that they saw in the abrogation of the treaty a chance to acquire that which they have waited long and patiently for, viz., 'the ownership of the plantations.' They told me the plantations could not be cultivated at a profit except by their people, and that they will do it only for their people; in other words, they are willing to purchase them at what they are worth today. However, they will demand that a long lease be given to their Government of Pearl Harbor. It needs no words to paint a mental picture of what will become of these Islands when once the Japanese become the employers of help, the moneyed power and the labor itself. As a business proposition the planters would naturally dispose of their possessions and leave the field to the undisputed influence of the subjects of the Mikado, who would be 'monarch of all they surveyed,' and instead of the heritage of the Islands going to the American people they would go to the Japanese, forming a greater Japan."

"E. L. FITZGERALD,
"Labor Commissioner."

CALIFORNIA AND THE TARIFF.
No Fight Will Be Made Against Coast Schedules.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—After the meeting of the Democratic members of the Senate Finance Committee to-day, the Pacific Coast men seemed to rest easy concerning their schedules. On California products it is understood no fight will be made.

The sugar schedule will come in for a hot debate, and, while the Democrats have not formulated a schedule, they will propose a substitute. It is known that it will be a compromise more like the Dingley clause than that of the Senate bill. It is fully believed by Pacific Coast men and Hawaiians that there will be a clause replacing Hawaiian reciprocity in the bill, though the opponents of the measure may limit the exemption of island sugar to one year. This phase is now under consideration.

GREEKS AGAIN DEFEATED.
Cabinet Seriously Alarmed Over the Situation.

ATHENS, May 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Domokos, telegraphing at 1 o'clock this morning, says: The Turks have occupied Kitiaki, the Greek troops retreating toward the Othrys range, on the old frontier.

The most intense excitement prevails here. All the Cabinet Ministers have been assembled since noon at the Ministry of Marine. Here the dispatches from the front are being received. The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated.

M. Ralli protested to the foreign Ministers against the Turkish attack when Greece, at the instance of the powers, was acting purely on the defensive.

WILL OFFER AN AMENDMENT.
Senator McEnery Opposes Sugar Schedule.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Many anxious to see the West to go to Hawaii, so that the sugar industry has been discussed today, and all the same story as has been told in the Chronicle that there will be a reciprocity provision in the bill when it is passed. There was a forecast of this today when McEnery of Louisiana introduced

as a substitute, the same clause as is in the House bill.

Senator McEnery today gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the tariff bill, striking out the Senate amendments in the sugar schedules and reinserting the House provisions in regard to sugar.

Attacking Standard Oil.

LONDON, May 15.—The Star is flooding London with startling placards announcing coming articles on the Standard oil trust, and says: "The Paris horrors are surpassed. Men, women and children here are roasted alive in order to put money into the pockets of the American trust. Rockefeller has obtained absolute control of the oil trade of Great Britain by forcing retailers to sell the refuse oils prohibited in America, and is responsible for the terrible series of lamp explosions."

Talk of Intervention.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 17.—Representatives of the powers yesterday drew up a note which will be presented to the Turkish Government as soon as one of the Embassadors receives the necessary instructions from his Government. This note does not deal with the peace conditions, but merely repeats a request for an armistice, and declares that the powers will not permit Greece to be crushed.

As Admiral of China.

Capt. William Lang, R. N., now in command of the guardship Devastation, at Devonport, has been asked to take again the chief command of the Chinese Navy, which he held from 1886 to 1890, and will probably accept. He is a mandarin of the peacock feather, and wears the star of the third grade of the second order of the Double Dragon.—New York Mail and Express.

Beet Seed Supply Exhausted.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The beet-sugar seed which the Agricultural Department has been distributing is practically exhausted, about 10,000 pounds having been sent out to farmers in about four-fifths of the States.

Greece Accepts Mediation.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—United States Minister Alexander, at Athens, has informed the Department of State by cable that the powers have offered intervention and that Greece has accepted.

THE ADAMLESS EDEN.

Six Seekers Arrive in Auckland Discontent at Fiji.

For some time past accounts have appeared in the Herald of the movements of a body of men who sailed from San Francisco in search of uninhabited islands in the Pacific, upon which they could settle. American papers put it that they were in search of an Adamless Eden. Discounting this, their search for unoccupied territory would appear to have been, in the minds of some members of the party at least, a failure, for six of the men, including the secretary of the society, have this week made their way to Auckland. They appear very intelligent men, but they say as far as they are concerned the delusion has vanished, and they are in Auckland in search of work. Their 95 fellow co-operatives, all young, hale and strong, they left in Fiji, where the Government officials were showing them round available plots of land.

At Fiji, according to Mr. Cole, the secretary of the association, they found the Government disinclined to encourage the party going to the Solomon Islands, as there was a "head" tax which was most prohibitive. Some of the party then began to make inquiries, and thought it better to leave the scheme in the hands of those on board the ship, and make their way to an inhabited island.

On the arrival of the party in Auckland they were asked as to why they hadn't made inquiries as to the Pacific islands from some one who knew



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and hath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

will preserve your hair, and thus preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair by the use of

Ayer's Hair Vigor.
GOLD MEDALS At the World's Chief Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY
Limited.

them, and they said they had seen one old captain who said the Solomon Islands were really good if they could get hold of them. They, however, had had enough of the search at Fiji, and came on to New Zealand, though they were certain of the bona fides of the corporation and that their shares would hold good. They say that they have had a delusion, but that delusion has brought them to New Zealand, where they mean to work. And as an evidence of that they at once put themselves in touch with Mr. Connolly, the United States Consul, and sought his advice with the idea of going on the gold fields.—Auckland Herald of May 15th.

Another dispatch, from Wellington, announces that discontent manifested itself at Levuka, Fiji. Firearms were sold for a song. A number of the colonists remained at Fiji, where inducements were held out to them by the Fijian Government.

The Westfield (Ind.) News prints the following in regard to an old resident of that place: "Frank McAvoy, for many years in the employ of the L. N. A. & C. Ry. here, says: 'I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for ten years or longer—am never without it in my family. I consider it the best remedy of the kind manufactured. I take pleasure in recommending it.' It is a specific for all bowel disorders. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up.

Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price.

Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

SUMMER TIME IS HERE

Your goods displayed in the windows will be ruined unless something is done to prevent the sun shining upon them. Have you ever considered the advisability of putting up a canvas awning? One of these in front of your windows will save you hundreds of dollars in a year—many times the cost and will add to the appearance of the building.

We Make Awnings

for private residences and add to the comfort of the occupants.

For warm climates the most comfortable couches are those upholstered in a fine grade of matting.

We Make 'Em

And we do all kinds of upholstery work.

J. HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

Waltham Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,

FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

Metropolitan Meat Company

No. 607 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to **THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,** Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

C. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer
212 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Ship's Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands fully executed.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.
(Limited.)
Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.
AGENTS

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR The gamut of prettiness is run in our assortment of muslin underwear. Ordinarily, ready-to-wear garments for ladies are skimpy. None such in our stock—the underwear you buy here is as liberal in cut as you'd make at home, and much more elaborately finished.



ished. Underwear prices in this store amaze ladies who are used to cutting and sewing their own. Take pencil and paper and figure what it costs for muslin, insertion, thread and hard work, and see the difference. Ours do not cost you, ready made, as much as your material. Look at these figures:

Corset Covers, 75 cents to \$1.75
Night Gowns, 75 cents to \$3.50
Chimise, 35 cents to \$1.75

DRESS GOODS We are retailers exclusively and the largest est dry goods sellers in Hawaii. The world of fabrics is here to choose from, less the unworthy sorts and unattractive sorts. The gain is yours by getting the best at fairest of fair prices. Challies are leaders for stylish women. Bright cheerful stuffs hinting of Eastern spring. Prices made to fit the times, not the goods; They're worth double.

5 yards for \$1
7 yards for \$1
Some at 35 cents a yard

Your pick of these goods if you hurry.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.
WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

WAS PREMATURE

Under House Rules Time Not
Ripe for Hawaiian Matters.

INDICATIONS OF COMPROMISE

Opinion of Eastern Pa-
pers Changed.

Vote On Pearl Harbor Amend-
ment Not an Index to Fate
of Annexation.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The con-
dition of the tariff bill increases the
anger of Republican legislators. Be-
tween a waiting nation and angry con-
stituents, Congressmen are between
the devil and the deep sea. The policy
of the leaders is to compromise and
fix up the tariff rates, if it can be done,
and let members go home.

Mr. King, Democrat from Utah, a
very able young man, introduced an
annexation measure in the House. It
was rejected with derisive cheers. It
was his own measure, and was done of
his own motion. The impatient mem-
bers are anxious to present bills, im-
portant to their own constituents, but
Speaker Reed, with a majority behind
him, utterly refuses to permit it. He
will not even, in accordance with the
rules, appoint the usual committees.
To present the Hawaiian matter, un-
der such circumstances, invites anger
and opposition. Let it take its time,
they say. If the Hawaiian interest is
important there will be hostility. The
preservation of the reciprocity clause
in the treaty is in regular order, and
has its place. The dispatch to the
New York Sun of May 9th, stating that
the planters generally are looking into
white labor, excites interest among
those who have time to inform them-
selves on the subject. Had the move-
ment been made some years ago it
would greatly assist in maintaining the
reciprocity treaty.

It is now well understood that the
action of the Senate Committee, in
striking out the reciprocity clause in
the tariff bill, was not a deliberate act.
At the same time, it seems to be evi-
dent that, while the planting interest
has been quietly nodding during the
last three years, the opposition has
been quietly working and organizing.
It has at its fingers' ends all the facts,
figures and condition of the sugar in-
terest.

The argument which this opposition
rather avoid is the political argument.
It, therefore, says little on this point,
and confines itself to the statement
that Hawaii has the best of the bar-
gain.

There are indication that the Spreck-
les' interest and the sugar beet interest
of California would prefer a compro-
mise, the decrease of the benefits to
Hawaii, not the absolute abrogation of
the treaty. The opposition, so far
as California is concerned, does not
dare to injure the flourishing trade
with Hawaii, but would modify it.

The Western Senators and members
of the House seem to be free from the
conservatism of the Eastern men. They
have lived at a distance from Wash-
ington City, and do not show as much
respect for the traditional policy as
the men in the East, who inherit very
conservative ideas regarding the ter-
ritorial limits of the United States.

The discussions in the Eastern pa-
pers of the tariff bill indicate a great
change of opinion regarding the rate
of duties. The manufacturers of Penn-
sylvania are decidedly in favor of mod-
erate tariffs, as it permits foreign
trade. Large quantities of foreign
chemicals are used in manufacturing.
If the price of these is increased
through an increased tariff rate, it
will enhance cost and limit export. The
tariff bills of the future will be the
outcome of practical experience, and
not the result of speculations and
guesses by legislators and laymen.
The immediate demand of revenue,
however, will result in a crude and un-
satisfactory law.

The debate in the House, yesterday,
on the appropriation for Pearl Harbor
may or may not be significant. The
Republicans who spoke in favor of it,
spoke with some earnestness, but when
the vote was taken, some of them step-
ped out into the lobby and did not
vote. The impression seemed to be
that the making of the appropriation
committed the House to future approp-
riations, and that the plan was pre-
mature. Mr. Hitt carefully avoided
the subject of annexation, but stated
that the grant of the exclusive right to
Pearl Harbor was an absolute grant,
for which the sum of \$23,000,000 had
been paid in advantages under the
treaty. These are serious words from
one of the best friends of reciprocity
and annexation. But Mr. Hitt may not
be understood. He believes that the
United States, as the owners of the
right, should now take a step in ad-
vance and secure a foothold at once,
because there can be, he believes, no
doubt about the right. If there were
doubts he could not advise appropri-
ations until the matter is settled.
Reciprocity and annexation, he holds,
are separate matters. This course, he
believes, is in the interests of Hawaii.

While there were indications of
some division on party lines, it ap-
pears that the vote was not strictly a
party question. On the whole, it
would be premature to take this vote
as a straw showing the direction of
the Congressional wind. The fact
must, also, be considered that there
were less than half the members of
the House present at the voting.
The Evening Star of this city, has
finally determined to fight the Sugar

Trust, and opened on Monday with a
caustic article on that great corpora-
tion. The Trust people privately
charge that the friends of Hawaii have
fomented this attack. It is not true.
The letter in the Star, from Hawaii,
signed "Kamehameha," cites the enor-
mous yield of sugar from the Ewa plan-
tation as an indication of the resources
of the islands. While the policy of
stating the truth is the best, of course,
it should be the whole truth. The ene-
mies of Hawaii quote the statement
and say: "You see, Hawaii needs no
protection. She can produce 11 tons of
sugar to the acre." But the average
production is far below that figure, and
should be clearly stated in any refer-
ence to the producing capacity of the
plantations.

If any one will read the arguments
before the Committee on Foreign Af-
fairs, made in 1892, when the renewal
of the treaty was under consideration,
he will notice that counsel for Hawaii,
in answer to the statement that the
United States were "paying too dear-
ly for the whistle," said that the prod-
uct of sugar was at that time only 48,-
000 tons per year, and the inference
was that the limit of production had
been reached, so that the "bounty"
paid by the United States, and would re-
main, an inconsiderable sum. The in-
crease of the product to 220,000 tons
changes the condition, and gives, so
far as it is worth anything, some new
strength to the argument based on
unequal benefits.

There seems to be "in the air" a feel-
ing that the treaty should be modified
so that the "benefits" may be more
evenly adjusted. This seems to be the
compromise measure suggested by
Senator Perkins. On the other hand,
there is a strong feeling in the Senate
that this should not be done, indirect-
ly, through the tariff bill. At the pre-
sent writing this seems to be the pre-
vailing sentiment.

Since the Japanese have published
their grievances against the Hawaiian
Government, some of the friends here
of Hawaii do not believe that the Gov-
ernment acted wisely in refusing coun-
sel to the immigrants. The enemies of
Hawaii insist that it indicates a set-
tled purpose on the part of the Govern-
ment to force an issue with Japan;
that if there was no such purpose, the
immigrants would have been allowed
the privilege or right of consulting
persons who could inform them
whether they had or had not any
"right" whatever, according to the
usages of civilized nations. The full
and free allowance of opportunity to
ascertain their status would have pre-
cluded the charges of unfairness and
intention to force an issue. In the
present rather critical conditions of af-
fairs here and the prevalent suspicion
that Hawaii is trying to drag the
United States into the Japanese con-
troversy, such a course would have
been preferable. W. N. A.

GOES TO ENGLAND

Australia's Premier On a
Visit.

Earthquakes in Southern Seas.
Percy Edwards Reaches
Fiji Islands.

SYDNEY, May 8.—The Premier had
a busy day at the Treasury yesterday.
There was a large number of callers
who desired to say "Good bye," and
there was a number of items of busi-
ness to be dealt with. Speaking to a
Herald reporter, Mr. Reid said that it
had been definitely arranged that Mr.
Brunker, the Colonial Secretary,
should attend to the Treasury Depart-
ment during his absence. Mr. Reid re-
marked that he anticipated a pleasant
trip. He had arranged with Cook's
Tourist Bureau to see as many sights
as he could. He expected to arrive at
Naples on the 10th of June. Here he
would be met by guides who would
run him as quickly as possible through
Rome, Florence and Milan, away into
Switzerland, through the St. Gothard
tunnel and on to Strasburg, Metz and
Brussels. He hoped to see all these
places and yet arrive in London on
the 18th of June. He would have as
secretary during his stay in England
a gentleman from the Agent General's
office, who had been recommended to
him by Sir George Dibbs. "You know
in London you want a Londoner," ob-
served the Premier; "it is no good tak-
ing a secretary with me from here." Mr.
Reid proposes to go to Paris from
London. He also intends to visit Scot-
land, as he desires to see Edinburgh
and his native place near Glasgow. "I
have tender recollections of Scotland,"
intimated the Premier; "very tender,
indeed, as I was only 6 years of age
when I left there." On his return jour-
ney the Premier will travel through
America and on to Vancouver, and he
will leave there on the 8th of August
by steamer in time to arrive in Sydney
on the 1st of September.

BISHOP WILLIS WAS THERE.
He Arrived in Samoa in Time to Offi-
ciate at Service.

APIA, Samoa, April 21.—The timely
arrival of the Mariposa on Saturday
last, notwithstanding the fact that she
left San Francisco some 60 hours late,
enabled the Bishop of Honolulu to per-
form most of his contemplated ser-
vices. On Saturday afternoon a bap-
tismal and confirmation service was held.
There were several candidates of both
sexes for confirmation, who were pre-
sented to the Bishop by Consul Cusack-
Smith. In the evening a large number
of local residents attended at the Brit-
ish Consulate, by invitation of the
Consul, to pay their respects to the
Bishop and his lady, who, during their
stay in Samoa, were the guests of the
Consul. A most enjoyable evening was
spent. On Sunday morning a com-

munion service was held, and in the
evening, at the Apia Foreign Church,
His Lordship preached to a large con-
gregation. The singing at the evening
service was especially good, thanks
principally to the efforts of Mrs. Gor-
ard and Mr. Gurr, who, as organist and
choirmaster, took special pains with
the musical part of the service.

On a Court of Honor.

SYDNEY, May 13.—Before the Full
Court, in the Butler attachment cases
against the newspapers, an affidavit
was read, showing that Butler was
committed for trial on the charge of
murdering Preston and Weller, on the
night of April 27th, and that the news-
papers were officially informed of the
committal late the same night. Affi-
davits were read on behalf of each of
the respondents, pleading guilty and
expressing regret, but denying any in-
tention to interfere with the course of
justice. The Chief Justice, in deliver-
ing judgment said he fully understood
that there was no intention to inter-
fere with the course of justice, but the
offense was committed, and the pa-
pers should have withdrawn the arti-
cles when they ascertained that But-
ler had been committed. The Court
fined the Sydney Morning Herald, the
Sydney Daily Telegraph, the Evening
News and the Star £100 each.

Earthquakes in Australia.

SYDNEY, May 11.—One of the most
serious earthquake shocks ever experi-
enced occurred yesterday afternoon,
extending almost throughout the whole
of Australia. It was felt severely in
New South Wales, Victoria and South
Australia. In some quarters the great-
est alarm seems to have prevailed dur-
ing the quake, and for some considera-
ble time afterwards. In this colony the
earthquake seems to have been less
than elsewhere. It was not felt at all
or only very slightly in Sydney, but
sharp shocks are reported from Jun-
ning, Moama (situated on the River
Murray, opposite Echuca, in Victoria,
being the border town in New South
Wales at this point) and at Wentworth
which embraces the southeastern por-
tion of the pastoral district of the
River Darling.

Consul's Resignation.

APIA, Samoa, May 1.—The three
English barristers, Messrs. Carruthers,
Skeen and Gurr, have been notified by
a communication from W. Churchill,
Esq., United States Consul General for
Samoa, that they would be deprived
of the privilege of appearing in the
future before the United States Consul-
ar Court, over which he presides, this
action being retaliatory on account of
the British High Commission having
refused the application of an American
citizen to appear in legal professional
functions in the court of said High
Commissioner.

Entertainment on Aorangi.

SYDNEY, May 7.—The addition of
the Aorangi to the Canadian-Pacific
fleet was made the occasion of a little
ceremony today. The members of the
Ministry and leading representatives of
the commercial and financial circles
were entertained at luncheon on board
the vessel by the directors of the com-
pany. Replying to the toast of "The
Company," Mr. Grayson, Mr. Huddart's
representative in the Colonies, stated
that the Aorangi would, on her second
trip to Vancouver, include Wellington
as a port of call.

Percy Edwards in Fiji.

APIA, Samoa, April 21.—By the
Government dispatch boat Clyde,
which arrived from Levuku yesterday
afternoon, we learn, says the Fiji
Times, that the brig Percy Edwards
has arrived at the old capital with 101
colonists on board from San Francis-
co. Several of the passengers were
coming on to Suva in a day or two in
their steam launch to interview His
Excellency, the acting Governor.

Strike of Chinese.

The Sydney Herald of May 7th says
that an unexpected strike has occurred
in Melbourne. The Chinese cabinet-
makers refuse to work unless they are
paid the minimum wage under the new
law relating to factories. They have
been described in many a perverid
speech as working for almost nothing,
living upon a few grains of rice, and
thus underselling the European crafts-
man.

Police Court Notes.

In the Police Court yesterday morn-
ing, Hop Hing was sentenced to two
months' imprisonment at hard labor,
for having che fa tickets in his pos-
session. Appeal noted.

J. Duchalsky was fined \$3 and costs
for assault and battery.

Nick Braham plead guilty to the
charge of peddling foreign goods with-
out a license. Sentence suspended.

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN
LANDS TO

Chicago, U. S. A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious
to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry
Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines,
Homes, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Re-
volvers, Ammunition, Bicycles, Agriculture Im-
plements, Vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, and
on every subject. We handle only dependable
goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any clime, goods of
any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices than
anywhere else. Our belief is our own, and it is
the result of our long and successful experience. To ac-
quire our facilities we will send you, or a friend
foreign resident, free of all charges, our "FAR
CRY GUIDE," a 25¢ book, 100 pages, 100
illustrations, 40,000 descriptions. It is
unique, useful, valuable, and also our "FAR
CRY BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which con-
tains all necessary information to put you in
touch with our marvelous methods. Will you
ASK US TO DO SO?

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HOW GREECE AND TURKEY COMPARE IN STRENGTH.
The Turks have about 700,000 men available for war purposes, the Greeks about
200,000. The Turkish navy is also larger than the Greek navy, but is less modern
and effective.

Decoration Day Is Coming,

And every one who has a lot in the cemetery wants it to look
neat and pretty. To keep your flowers fresh and to have them show
to best advantage you should have one of the **Flower
Holders** we sell. They hold a lot of flowers in water
and are so cheap that you can afford as many as you need.

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satisfy your-
selves....

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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief.
Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread
of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the
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NATURAL STONE FILTERS

cannot be surpassed. The
water, as it percolates, rids
itself of all impurities and
flows out of the tap a health-
giving beverage. Our

ICE CHESTS and REFRIGERATORS

are built expressly to suit the
most fastidious. Meat and
provisions kept in these cold
storage vaults last longer than
in any other chest. We know
what to handle and are care-
ful in selecting only the most
serviceable and advantage-
ous styles of

STOVES and RANGES,

because our patrons like to
do their cooking in a com-
paratively cool atmosphere.
Our "bakers" and "broilers"
are modeled "to do the
work" and housewives ap-
preciate this fact.

We have on hand a large
variety of these stoves and
ranges, and many Honolulu
homes are already made
bright and comfortable
through the purchase of one
of them from us. We would
desire nothing better than an
inspection of our varied line
of hardware. The public
can be suited at our store
and they have found out
this important fact as our
sales prove.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
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Attention, Amateur Photographers!

\$2,853

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PRIZES.

The Eastman Kodak Com-
pany have decided to award
the above prizes to amateur
photographers, for the best
Pictures and Lantern Slides
made from their Transparent
Film.

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All Kodakers are entitled
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The Pictures will be exhibi-
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be decided in London.

YOUR

All persons desirous of
entering the competition
must have specimens at
Rochester, N. Y., before
September 1, 1897.

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call on us, and we shall be
pleased to serve you.

Hollister Drug Company

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Eastman Kodak Company.

KEEP COOL.

The first results of Hawaii's diplomatic correspondence with Japan has led to a large amount of jingo talk which is particularly untimely just at present. Our good people should remember that notwithstanding Hawaii is a sovereign state, it is the underdog in the fight and at best is at the mercy of its national friends. The utmost confidence may be felt in the justice of the position Hawaii has taken, but it is by no means out of the woods. The government's letter to Japan does not end the affair.

Many feel confident the United States will recognize the justice of Hawaii's cause and act accordingly, but we have no assurance of such recognition. National powers have a way of not always following in the pathway, which to the public eye seems the only true and honorable course. In the affair that started Greece's present troubles the public sentiment of the civilized world favored the Cretans in their struggle for independence and praised Greece when it took up the sword to advance the power of Christain civilization. But this public sentiment counted for naught against the ruling of European Powers that the domain of the Sultan must not be disturbed. The affair we have on our hands is not an exact parallel, but the situation is such that we may draw valuable lessons. We can at least appreciate the wisdom of making haste slowly.

It is decidedly to Hawaii's advantage to be upon friendly terms with its near neighbors. It cannot afford to carry a jingo policy to any great lengths. Every avenue of pacific method should be exhausted before attempting drastic measures. This first exchange of diplomatic notes has defined the position of the two nations. Further explanations will now be in order. Japan will not be satisfied with the brief statement that Hawaii considers it has committed no wrong. We do not believe this government will refuse the more detailed explanation that will doubtless be requested.

Meanwhile the public will do well to keep cool. Diplomatic mills grind slowly, sometimes turning out unexpected and peculiar results. While American intervention is not an impossibility neither is the suggestion of forcible collection of an indemnity an impossibility. Japanese and American diplomats are in close touch. Commercial relations and national friendship between Japan and the United States may come up for consideration before this business is settled.

STILL UNSETTLED.

Hawaii's commercial prospects are still in the balance, with the prospect that Senatorial discussion of the tariff bill will keep the people of this country on the anxious seat till well into the summer. The sugar schedule of the amended tariff is being subjected to the most scorching criticism by the American press and a stormy pathway is promised when the discussion in the Senate is opened. The old statements regarding improper dabbling in stocks are being resurrected, and although there is no ground for the slander the talk serves to arouse the people. What the final effect of this agitation will be remains to be seen. It may not cause a line reversal of the schedule now before the Senate, but it will undoubtedly influence the House to stand by its original schedule when the bill goes to the conference committee. Hawaii's

principal danger is that the cry against the so-called "non-reciprocal reciprocity treaty" will result in a compromise whereby Hawaiian sugars will be allowed a "benefit" of $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

As the discussion goes forward we are more impressed with the sleepy attitude of this community during the past few years. Our opponents have been organizing and preparing for the fray like well trained politicians. Hawaiian representatives find they fighting old warriors; they find Congressmen harassed by the demands from constituents, weighed down with the problems local affairs present. As one man well expresses it, they find themselves in much the same position as the passenger who, in the midst of a cyclone, asked the captain of the ship, "What do you think about the inspiration of the Bible?" The present state of affairs ought to teach this community that eternal vigilance is the price of the commercial success of the nation.

The developments of the past few weeks have shown that the annexation question will not be considered during the extra session. All interest is centered in the tariff bill and to the tariff bill the legislators will be held. When the bill is passed Congress will adjourn. There is of course always the possibility of a bolt of lightning from a clear sky but it will not do to count upon such remarkable happenings. Local affairs must be straightened out before leaders of the United States Congress will launch out upon new and untried fields.

This state of affairs should by no means discourage the people here. It ought to arouse them to more active work in preparation for the presentation of their claims at the regular session. Reports relating to the opinions of President McKinley are decidedly reassuring, but this should not inspire our people with too much confidence. Our advocates should keep in close and constant touch with the situation in and about Washington until the United States has given its final answer for or against.

PEARL HARBOR SPECULATORS

During the discussion of the Pearl Harbor appropriation in the United States House of Representatives, Congressman Hilborn announced that all the land about the harbor is owned by speculators, "and is held for the purpose of being sold to the United States." He also stated that during his visit to Hawaii a gentleman was pointed out to him as a prospective millionaire. "He owns Ford's Island in Pearl Harbor; and it was stated that that body of land was indispensable to the United States; that the United States would ultimately have to buy that piece of land for a navy yard."

We presume the Congressman considered this a very wise and clinching argument. Possibly it is to the man who fails to stop and think five minutes. To others it is simply a proposition for the United States to throw away the greatest naval stronghold in the Pacific Ocean, because some one is liable to make a little money by the sale of what land the United States will require.

It demonstrates to what fallacious heights some men can climb in advocating measures that will block American progress in the Pacific. True it is that the United States does not own a foot of land about Pearl Harbor; that the United States would have to purchase land of private individuals. We are not aware, however, that such purchases would create any new millionaires in this country. Furthermore, we fail to understand how a purchase after the principle involved in the improvement and colonization of Pearl Harbor by the United States.

The argument is on much the

same plan as that of possible hotel prospectors, who might refuse to build in Hawaii, because it would attract people here and the business houses of Honolulu might make a little more money than they do now. Or a steamship line might refuse to touch at this port, because people here would make money by selling coal or renting land on which the company might erect a coal pile. Every person and every nation has a right to shut its eyes to possible advantages, because some individual may gain an indirect profit. Why did not the Congressman go further and state that he saw the owner of a railroad who would become a millionaire by carrying passengers from the Pearl Harbor station to Honolulu? Why not point to the millionaire steamship owners who would make money carrying supplies? There is no end of millionaires that might be manufactured by arguments of this character. Why not condemn the whole Hawaiian Islands for existing and furnishing a calling station in the mid-Pacific where warships and ships of commerce may call for repairs or replenishing supplies for further voyaging?

The United States by clinching its hold upon Pearl Harbor has an opportunity to gain an immense advantage over every other nation having an interest in the commerce of the Pacific. The United States may, if its statesmen have the proper amount of foresight, become the king-pin power of the Pacific Ocean. The United States can control the commerce of the Pacific and be in a position to protect that commerce in time of trouble. But this control and this protection will never be gained by an "afraid-of-your-shadow" policy and fear that some private individuals will become millionaires.

One thing is a positive fact. Every year the commerce of the Pacific increases; every year the value of the Hawaiian Islands as a port of call is enhanced; every year the nations of the world appreciate more keenly the vantage ground gained by the power that owns and fortifies Pearl Harbor. If land speculators there are, these men are not asleep to the fact that every year that goes by swells the possibilities of their realization, and they can well afford to sit by and "wink the other eye" when some statesman announces that some one will become a millionaire by the sale of land for a naval station. The ownership and the improvement of Pearl Harbor is a national proposition in which the wealth or destitution of private individuals should figure in about the same prominence as a flea on a church steeple.

MORE INDUSTRIES.

Apropos of the crying necessity, in this country for more diversified agricultural industry, many valuable and interesting lessons may be drawn from an article on the new farmer of the Southern States by Prof. Dabney of the United States Department of Agriculture. The writer points out that the depression in the cotton and tobacco markets has indirectly proved beneficial to the farmer of the South, since it has forced him to cease giving all his attention to one product. Prof. Dabney states that many a Southern farmer through bitter experience has discovered that cotton and tobacco are not the only paying crops, "and many of the more intelligent who turned their attention to truck crops or fruits have established a business which pays them far better than cotton did even in the days of high prices."

As the result of these things, the past five years have witnessed a remarkable change in the agriculture of the South. Farm crops have become diversified. Where corn was once purchased from the Northwest, it is now produced at

home. With various other foods stuffs and fruits the same change has been noticed. Cattle are raised in sufficient quantities to supply the home market and statistics show an increase of over two million head of hogs in the cotton states from 1890 to 1896.

Hawaii today is in much the same position as the cotton states of the South in their palmist days. About all its hope for the present and the future is locked up in the sugar barrel. Sugar has been the money product and to sugar the industry of the country has bowed a willing knee, because there was profit in it. The nation and the people have fared well, so well in fact that the possibility of a "rainy day" seems to have escaped the minds of the community. The minds of the community. The people have followed in the same path that has led many another nation through fields of valuable, though most disagreeable experience. So many examples have been furnished us in recent years, it seems reasonable that our citizens should profit from those lessons and forestall the always possible evil day when depression may surround the staple product. Hawaii needs more houses of refuge on its industrial battle ground.

An evidence of this was brought out by the Hilo Tribune in its last issue. Reference was made to a large shipment of hogs that sold in Hilo at eight cents a pound. The fields about Hilo can produce nearly three crops of corn a year, enough to feed all the hogs required for the Hawaiian market and then have plenty to spare. This is only one instance among many where Hawaii is paying out its money needlessly for necessities that can be produced home. In the days of prosperity the big, rapid money making schemes are blinding the eyes of the people to the small affairs.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the arbitration treaty in the United States Senate, the pacific influence of that document is not entirely lost. The fact remains that the leading diplomats of Great Britain and the United States succeeded in reaching an understanding that all matters of difference between the two nations shall be submitted to arbitration. After all is said and done the destiny of fraternal relations between nation and nation is in the hands of the diplomats, and the influence of the document signed by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote will not be lost because the Senate failed to secure the necessary majority for its adoption as a national measure. The moral power in the respective foreign offices will be felt and recognized as long as the conservative element rules. The diplomats will exhaust every effort to secure the peaceful settlement of troubles whatever the clamor of the people may be. A long step in the pathway of international friendship has been made although the hopes of arbitration treaty advocates have not been fully realized.

Some of the papers of the United States are beginning to suggest that there is danger of Speaker Reed being unable to hold the House of Representatives to the strict business of the hour—the tariff bill. Numerous Congressmen are becoming restless on account of a desire to begin work upon special measures in which their constituents have particular interest. The Speaker holds the whip hand through the appointment of committees. Rebellious individuals stand a good chance of being relegated to unimportant positions. As long as Speaker Reed can hold a Republican majority together there is no prospect of Congress devoting the time of the extra session to any other than emergency business. This policy may be severely criticised in many quarters, being particularly un-

interesting to the people in this country who hoped to see the annexation resolution pushed to the front. But after all it is not bad form from the American standpoint, and the few months of waiting forced upon our people can be used to advantage.

The wisdom of putting a stop to "scorching" and training for road races within the city limits cannot be questioned. Every citizen who stands in constant fear of being knocked down will smile a satisfied smile on learning that the police department has taken the matter in hand. But there is such a thing as a business like method of accomplishing good results. It is usually the custom of well regulated police departments to make public announcement of rulings affecting even thoughtless bicyclists and not leave the absolute assertion of authority to patrolmen. The public will be pleased to hear that the police authorities have declared against road racing practice within a radius of two miles of the police station. There are plenty of unfrequented roads outside that limit on which budding racers can strengthen their sinews of war.

Party smash-ups are now the order of the day in the United States. It is not surprising that the Populists have caught the fever. Chairman Marion Butler is now the object of attack from the "middle-of-the-road" faction of his party. This faction demanded the calling of a convention the real object of which was to get rid of Butler. He of course refused to furnish the material for securing his own political death warrant, so the "middle-of-the-roads" have decided to call their own convention. They will break away on an Independent wing, thereby lessening their chances for success. The idea seems to be gaining ground among many citizens of the United States that to testify faith in certain political theories is more important than accomplishing practical results in the government of the republic.

Governor Pingree of Michigan has vetoed a "curfew law" on the ground that it involves interference by the State in matters of purely domestic concern. In view of the successful workings of such a law in many cities, Governor Pingree's argument seems pretty far fetched. Since the enactment of the curfew law in this country no complaints have been registered against State interference with domestic affairs. When fathers and mothers fail to look after their children, it is certainly within the province of the State to take a hand in the matter. The State guards children against cigarette poison, why has it not the same right to protect them from the degrading influences boys and girls encounter by wandering about the streets late hours at night?

Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald's report upon conditions in Hawaii is about what might have been expected in view of remarks made in interviews published before he left Honolulu. He is convinced that climatic conditions are not such as to forever bar the white man from labor in Hawaiian cane fields. He advances arguments in support of the Reciprocity Treaty which American statesmen can hardly afford to cast aside. He sounds a note in Hawaii's interests which will touch a sympathetic chord in the labor circles throughout the United States. We believe it will be effective as were Mr. Fitzgerald's arguments when dealing with the question during his stay in this country.

We have received a copy of a magazine recently started in San Francisco entitled the "Japanese American Voice." Although not a pretentious publication it demonstrates the progressive spirit of the Japanese. In typographical ap-

pearance and general make up from a mechanical and literary standpoint the magazine is to be commended. It shows that the Japanese are bound to make their influence felt in whatever country they take up a residence.

HAWAII JOTTINGS.

Our fire-eating Japanese neighbors on the West side should possess their souls in patience. We have not yet decided to annex Hawaii, and do not propose to waste powder over a squabble about Japanese immigrants. If we do annex Hawaii we will take care of our interests there, and if the Japs insist on a little blood-letting, they will not have a Chinese picnic.—St. Louis Republic.

It is an odd coincidence that while Americans are getting excited over the influx of Japanese to Hawaii the Japanese are fermenting over the advent of Americans to Corea.—S. F. Chronicle.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Some of the Events That Took Place Last Week.

Society took a slight brace last week, but the hot weather seems to be getting in its deadly work slowly and surely. The events of last week were confined almost entirely to dinners. Speaking of the hot weather, a prominent society lady said yesterday that she thought it would be a good plan if all the society ladies of Honolulu would make all their calls now, and for the remainder of the scorching days remain in the quiet seclusion of their own homes, having to think nothing about anything but holokus.

At 7 o'clock this evening the children of Mrs. Gunn's dancing school, who have been taking lessons for a number of weeks, will give an exhibition in fancy dancing in Arion hall, back of the Opera House. There will be a fancy drill before the dancing, and after that there will be six or eight fancy dances, including the hornpipe, Spanish and others. The children will dance until 9 o'clock, when the floor will be cleared and the Quintette Club will play music for the grown people to dance by. Those who intend going would do well by arriving early, as a large number of tickets have been sold.

Mrs. E. D. Tenney had a narrow escape while going out of the Walker premises in a buggy, Wednesday afternoon. Her horse became frightened, started off and threw her upon the shafts, to which she clung until rescued by Captain Renken of the Mounted Patrol. She is very much bruised, but fortunately received no more serious injuries.

H. B. M.'s Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes entertained the Gay party at dinner yesterday, the event being an occasion of farewell before their departure for Kauai today.

Mrs. Avery will leave for Samoa on the Alameda of June 3d. She has remained here longer than she at first expected. This is no small compliment to Honolulu.

Mrs. J. S. Walker entertained Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin at dinner in her new home, King street, yesterday.

Mrs. A. B. Carter, of Evanston, Ill., a Honolulu lady, is expected here about the middle of next month.

Captain Cotton gave a dinner to Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin aboard the U. S. S. Philadelphia yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin entertained a number of friends at dinner Friday last.

Mrs. H. M. von Holt returned from the Garden Isle yesterday.

The Brown-Atkinson nuptials are announced for August 17th.

Mrs. Swanzy gave a dinner for Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin Saturday.

The Gay party will return to their home on Kauai today.

Is Your

Blood pure? Do not pass by this question with an evasive answer. It means much to your health, your happiness, your usefulness. If your blood is pure you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; your nerves will be steady. You will have little need to fear disease if your

Blood

Is pure and you keep it so. Now is the time to see that your blood is pure, and to give it richness and vitality and the life and strength-giving properties which are required, nothing can equal Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes

Pure

Rich, Red Blood. It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give sweet, refreshing sleep and make you strong. It will build you up and enable you to resist the enervating effects of warm or changeable weather. Is not this exactly what you want? Then take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. It acts quickly, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

COUSINS MEETING

Celebrating Forty-Fifth Anniversary of Organization.

ROLL CALL BY REV. O. H. CULICK

"Woodlawn," the Meeting Place.

Interesting Papers By Cousins.
Frank Damon Would Tear Down Fences.

The lawn party of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society was held yesterday afternoon on the lawn of the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Dillingham, Punahou. A tent for the accommodations of the "Cousins" was arranged on the lawn, and under it were a couple of hundred chairs, nearly all of which were filled. Besides the decoration in palms and ferns, a Hawaiian flag and some pennants were hung in front. Rev. O. H. Culick presided.

The afternoon's program opened with a reception social, followed by the hymn, "Blest be the Tie That Binds." Then came a prayer by Rev. D. P. Birnie, after which Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Dillingham and Rev. S. E. Bishop read papers.

The most interesting part of the afternoon's program was the roll-call, read by Rev. O. H. Culick and Miss Mattie Chamberlain. After the reading of the history of the first arrival of the various missionary families and their descendants, the members of each were asked to rise. The Judd family showed the greatest number of representatives present. Then there were the Castles, Damons, Rices, Athertons, Wilcoxes and other families that made good showings.

This interesting proceeding finished, Mr. F. W. Damon read the following paper before the Cousins:

It has fallen to my lot this afternoon to say a few words relative to the future of this most interesting and beneficent organization, whose forty-fifth anniversary we are met to celebrate. Until brought face to face with this subject I had scarcely realized the difficulty and delicacy of the undertaking, and at the very outset, I feel that I should ask your kindly charity for having attempted that which might more fittingly have been handled by others. It is possible, too, that the present occasion was not the most auspicious for the presentation of any theme suggestive of the future, which is the sphere of the yet unattained, the doubtful and the uncertain.

This, to some, may seem a time better adapted for reminiscence for "chanting psalms over the past," for looking backward, rather than forward. And while this is largely true of an occasion like the present, still, it may not be wholly out of place to ask, "What of the union?" After all, can we, have we the right to separate wholly the past from the future? In all true growth that which has been should be a step on which to rise to "higher things." A successful achievement is itself a clarion call to continued effort. We truly attain only as we preserve.

That this is an epoch of change and reconstruction in an island life, none will deny. The old is being pressed and jostled by the new. We have to adapt ourselves to a new order in many different departments of life. This organization is feeling the gradual withdrawal of earlier conditions and the pressure of new rising tides of influence. The period which produced it is an increasingly remote one. Those who first loved it and cradled its earliest days are now crowned with the silver of advancing age. The generation which has come since then onto its stage of active life, is itself no longer youthful. While those who are to clasp hands with the future are widely removed in many ways from the period which furnished its inception. Hence, there are not a few, and these its best and most loyal friends, who are asking, What is to be the future of this society? Some may possibly find fault with this question, believing that the splendid impetus of the past, together with its still rigorous life, will enable it to run along its already established groove for many a day to come. They may say that any suggestion of change is heresy, that the conditions which are said to impair its strength are exaggerated and that its potency is unexhausted. While others may feel that, rather than wish an ever weakening age, which tottering to its fall, would dim the glory of its prime, it would be well to close with dignity its career and allow "Finis" to be written to its annals, and wreathed in its well-earned laurels, suffer it to be laid on the historic shelf. While possibly a staid class may be found who would say, though in some detail the letter may change—cannot the spirit be perpetuated and the torch passed on? There is no little doubt, no little perplexity! As inheritors of such a noble trust and sponsors for its safety, brought face to face with a condition of affairs like this, it behooves us most seriously to inquire how we are to act. It is, however, a period when any hasty action along the line of change is to be deprecated. Still, we would do well to consult much together as to the best method to be pursued.

In view of the conditions named above, I may be allowed at this time to make a suggestion, which may possibly help in some measure in solving

the difficult problem which so many of us feel is facing us. Inasmuch as this suggestion is deeply rooted in the desire to see the splendid spirit of this organization perpetuated, an ever increasing power in these "Isles of the Sea," I make bold to mention it here today, trusting that it will not jar in any way upon the festive spirit of the occasion.

I think I am right in stating that there were originally two fundamental ideas underlying this organization, namely, the close union in the bonds of friendship of the children of the American Protestant mission to these Islands, and the advance of the cause of missions. Beautiful as was and is, the thought of the first, it has possibly not the same "reason of being" as in other and earlier days and this I say with all tender and reverent appreciation of the unique, I might almost say, sacred power it has been. The second principle is not dependent upon the first; it is not limited in its application to any special order or class, or to any special time or period, and will continue to sound its call to duty and action until He shall come "where right it is to reign." The claims of Christianity are universal. It is in the merging of the former principle in the fuller expression of the latter that we may find the key of the future. This has been a missionary society—but for all who wish for the coming of the Kingdom.

I have been watching, with many others, with interest the added beauty which our well beloved Nuuanu avenue has gained at a point, particularly through the removal of certain fences, which, until a short time, in that conservative neighborhood, it would have been considered most unorthodox to lay hands upon. First went down the barrier facing the avenue. What a gain that was! This was a general beauty, and would have been in itself a gain aesthetically of high value. But the finest effect was attained when the intervening barrier was removed, and the eye followed with delight the new and almost unexpected beauty thus disclosed. It is a simple little parable, but it may, in some measure, illustrate my point. The front fence had never to be removed from this society, for it always faced unobstructed the King's great highway of Christian thought and progress. There has been, however, as was right, owing to the peculiar conditions of its early growth and development, a slight barrier of sentiment and feeling. There were fine breaks in the hedge, which Article 7th of the Constitution made for some to get through, for which we are most devoutly grateful.

But has not the time come for the taking down of all the fences, nominal and sentimental? Instead of being shelved as an interesting relic, as a fragrant memory, may not this grand, noble society of ours become the working basis of a vigorous missionary organization, confined not to the representatives of any one line of descent and a few other former ones, but into its Catholic embrace receiving all, of whatever denomination, who are interested in home and foreign missionary work. A change of a few words in our constitution would make this possible, and then, strong in the strength of a triumphant past and an inspiring purpose, would stand ready for action a society, which could quickly and readily assimilate to itself many of the new forces in church and social life which are here gathering. We are to feel here possibly as we have not before, the power, which comes from varied denominational work, and also, unless we preserve a broad and generous spirit, the friction of this more intricate machinery.

We need some common point of reunion—that we may thus keep sweet and Christian in spirit. This Hawaiian Union Missionary Society, with the retention of the admirable social, literary and religious features of our present organization, would furnish this. The work which has been wrought by the noble band of missionary fathers and mothers is the inheritance of not only their children and children's children, but of all who call these Islands home. Their names are to be cherished not only by those who are allied to them by blood, but by all to whom the noble and heroic in missionary effort is of value. It is not to be feared that a wider circle will fall in honoring that which is one of the noblest inspirations of this society, as it now exists. While but a limited number of American citizens can glory in tracing their descent from the little band who landed from the Mayflower on the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England, still, as a sacred and precious legacy remains forever more the memory of their splendid efforts in the cause of religious liberty to the vast, composite race who inhabit the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our missionary outlook will broaden. Our missionary map will not be that of one society or board, where certain stations are emphasized and others are omitted. But it will be that of the great world itself, whose darkness is slowly, but surely, being lighted by the great army of "light bearers," whose denominational uniform is possibly somewhat different from our own, but where lamps are lighted from the same source. We may, in addition to what we have in hand, be called to assist certain new lines of work, and this will do us good.

In no way would such a society as this supersede the special missionary work now or to be carried forward in the different churches. But it would be a grand sort of missionary alliance, full of help and inspiration to all. Might we not hope that a new interest in mission work would thus be awakened among our young people? What a glorious thing if they might become "missionaries themselves in the home or foreign field." As the great ocean steamers bring to us the ever-increasing stream of missionary workers now flowing out from the great home lands of England, Germany and America, to Japan, to China, to Corea, to India and the islands of the sea, these members of our union would form a committee of welcome to extend to them the warm hand of fellowship in

the "Great Captain's" name and to speed them on their way.

Here in mid-ocean at this fine strategic point in missionary effort, would thus be demonstrated the beauty and power of paternal union. While it may not yet be fully time to make any change in the established order of our society, still I would hope that this suggestion for the future, of necessity but poorly outlined today, may at some time receive your earnest consideration. From the high vantage ground of this anniversary occasion we thank God, from full hearts, for the blessed history of the first 45 years, and as we look forward to a future from which the veil is not yet lifted. Earnestly trustfully would we ask Him still to be our "fiery, cloudy pillar."

Refreshments followed, and later other short speeches were made by "Cousins."

MEDICOS' GATHER

First Night Session at Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Address By Doctor McGrew.
But Few Members Present.

The beginning of the second annual meeting of the Medical Association of Hawaii was held in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. last night. Dr. McGrew occupied the chair as president of the association.

Those present were: Dr. J. S. McGrew, Dr. Alvarez, Dr. Wood, Dr. H. W. Howard, Dr. R. P. Myers, Dr. Andrews, Dr. Raymond, Dr. Stone of the U. S. S. Adams, Dr. Oliver of Molokai, Dr. Hessler of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, Dr. Mori, Dr. Moore, Dr. Kellogg and Dr. Sloggett.

Dr. Alvarez, secretary, read the minutes of the first annual meeting, which were adopted.

Dr. Howard read a letter from the Hollister Drug Company, as follows: "We beg to hand you herewith a box of cigars, which we hope you will find acceptable and conducive to scientific research."

The present was accepted with a vote of thanks, and immediately the room was filled with thick clouds.

Dr. McGrew addressed the association as follows:

"It is part and parcel of the by-laws that the president deliver an address. I will not have much to say, as there are others here who have papers to read. I do, however, wish to say a few words to you.

"My chief duty and pleasure on this occasion is to extend to you all, gentlemen, a cordial greeting. I feel highly honored to be placed in a position to meet you and to give you a fraternal welcome tonight.

"The underlying principle which actuates all true physicians is an emulation in works of disinterested benevolence—this you have evinced today by the sacrifice of your otherwise valuable time in, I hope, showing your devotion to the work of unfolding scientific truths for the benefit of humanity and thereby adding generally to the stock of numeral treasures.

"I am sorry to know that there are several of our physicians who claim that their time is so occupied professionally, that they cannot attend our yearly gatherings. We are therefore deprived of many valuable reports of important cases that have come under their supervision during the past year. I feel that it is the duty of all members of the profession, on occasions like this to be present and aid in every way possible that interests of the profession.

"A new era brings all things new, the perfection of science brings a new era, and what follows in the profession is the improved knowledge in surgery—naval and military—medicine, obstetrics, gymnastics and their collateral branches. Thanks to a merciful Providence, surgery is delivered from the domain of chance. The practical surgeon of today is the master of the situation. He not only proposes, but disposes. It is the increased knowledge of the treatment of wounds that the true philosophy of surgery has been most evinced in recent times. To quote the language of one of our learned professors: 'Knowledge and ignorance, capacity and incapacity, care and carelessness, cannot occupy an equivalent relationship in surgery hereafter.' I may add the same can be said of all the other branches of the profession of today. Antiseptic surgery is doing its work, suffering humanity is to be freed from its deadly poisons; its application is in all cases valuable and the ubiquitous microbe is no more."

Dr. Alvarez as treasurer, reported \$51 received up to the year ending May 25, and \$31.20 expended, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$49.80.

The application of Dr. Kellogg was read and placed in the hands of Drs. Howard and Myers, as a committee appointed by the chairman.

Nominations for officers to serve during the ensuing year were left in the hands of the following Nominating Committee: Drs. Andrews, Wood and Raymond. A short recess was taken and the committee returned with the following nominations:

Dr. Andrews, president.
Dr. Howard, vice president.
Dr. Alvarez, secretary and treasurer.
Drs. Herbert and Myers, members of the Executive Committee.

The secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for all the above officers.

Dr. Andrews took the chair as president and after a few brief words of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, proceeded to announce the next business.

Dr. Wood, on behalf of the Board of Health, invited all members of the Medical Association to go to Molokai on the next regular semi-annual visit

of the Board. Dr. Howard moved that the invitation be accepted, and that the thanks of the association be tendered the Board. Carried.

Dr. Alvarez gave a short talk on the communication of leprosy by insects, and other points, which he did not think deserved a paper. He spoke specially of mosquitoes.

SECOND DAY.

The second session of the Annual Meeting of the Medical Association of Hawaii, was held in the Y. M. C. A. last night. President Andrews was in the chair. Those present were: Dr. Andrews, Dr. Alvarez, Dr. McGrew, Dr. Howard, Dr. Myers, Dr. Raymond, Dr. Emerson, Dr. Ried, Dr. Hessler of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, Dr. Oliver of the Molokai leper settlement.

After routine business, Dr. Alvarez read a letter of regret from Dr. Weddick and another from Dr. Moritz.

THIRD DAY.

The third and last session of the regular annual meeting of the Medical Association of Hawaii was held in Y. M. C. A. hall last night. There were present the following: Dr. Andrews, Dr. Alvarez, Dr. Howard, Dr. Raymond, Dr. Smith and Hessler of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, Dr. Weddick, Dr. French, Dr. Kellogg and Dr. Ki.

Drs. Kellogg and French were elected active members of the association. The following papers were read:

1. "Conjunctival Irritation, Caused by Errors in Refraction," by Dr. Andrews.
2. "Tuberculosis," by Dr. Alvarez.
3. "Neuraesthesia," by Dr. French.
Discussion followed the reading of the three papers, after which the association adjourned until the next annual meeting.

DEATH OF MRS. GIDEON WEST.

Expired Yesterday From Nervous Prostration.

As a severe shock to a large circle of friends came the news yesterday of the death of Mrs. Gideon West, who succumbed to nervous prostration at 1 o'clock. Mrs. West had not been well for some months, but her condition was at no time considered serious until Tuesday last when, on hearing that her husband's condition was beyond the aid of the physicians, a collapse followed, from which the deceased could not recover, owing to her feeble condition.

Mrs. West was born in Lewiston, Maine, April 1, 1836, and came to Hawaii about 25 years ago. Besides a granddaughter, Lydia West, who resided with her, deceased leaves three sisters in Maine.

LATE FRANK SPENCER.

Funeral Services at St. Andrew's Cathedral Yesterday.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Frank Spencer were held in the St. Andrew's Cathedral at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating. The remains reposed in a handsome black casket, which was almost covered with beautiful floral tributes.

There was a full service at the church, as the remains will be taken to Hawaii today.

President Dole Calls.

President Dole, accompanied by Col. J. H. Soper and Wm. G. Irwin, called aboard the Naniwa yesterday forenoon. They were taken aboard and returned ashore by the launch of the Naniwa. On passing the row of American men-of-war, the Philadelphia and Marlon saluted, and the Adams manned her yards. On arriving aboard the Naniwa, the usual 21 guns were fired. On leaving and passing the American men-of-war again, about an hour later, the same thing took place.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

R. P. Rithet came down on the Australia yesterday.

Sailors and marines from the Philadelphia and Marlon drilled at the baseball grounds yesterday morning.

The new Bergstrom organ, for the new Hilo Foreign Church, will arrive at that port on the Roderick Dhu. The church will be completed in about two weeks.

G. P. Wilder did not get away on the Helene Monday. He left on the Claudine yesterday. C. H. W. Norton was with him. The two will indulge in a goat hunt or two on Maui.

Subscriptions to the permanent memorial of the Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee, or the day's celebration, will be received at the offices of F. M. Swamy, J. M. Dowsett and Robert Catton.

Miss Juanita Hassinger and Mr. Charles J. Falk were married in San Francisco three days before the departure of the Australia. Mrs. Hassinger returned home yesterday much improved in health.

R. L. Scott has received a letter from Countess Modjeska's manager, in which an offer is made to come here and play a two-weeks' engagement. Her repertoire of plays includes standard productions.

By order of Maj. J. W. Jones, Companies C, D, E and H, Second Battalion, First Regiment, N. G. H., will assemble in the Drill Shed on Saturday at 2:15 p. m., preparatory to taking part in Memorial Day ceremonies.

The Summer School will begin July 7th and continue for three weeks. Dr. E. B. Brown, professor of pedagogy in California State University, will take the place held by Dr. Dressler last year. Full announcements will be made shortly.

Dr. Archibald Sinclair, Jr., a former physician, returned to Honolulu yesterday after an absence of nearly two years. He had been in Glasgow, where he took five years' study.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

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course in medicine and surgery at the University there. For the past three years he has been a practicing physician.

Joseph Marsden is at present rusticated at Highland Springs, near San Francisco. His health has improved, and he has gained 25 pounds in weight.

Owing to the luan for the benefit of Kapiolani Maternity Home taking place on the afternoon of June 5th, the U. S. S. Philadelphia reception to the public has been postponed until June 12th.

The steamer Iwalani, in command of Captain Gregory, left the Inter-Island wharf at 10 o'clock last night with the Board of Health, various physicians, newspaper men and others on a trip to the leper settlement. The party will return to Honolulu on the Iwalani tomorrow morning.

The oratorical contest for the prizes offered by the Sons of the American Revolution will take place June 17th. All names of competitors must be handed to Rev. D. P. Birnie, secretary of the committee, on or before June 7th. This extension of time has been granted by the committee.

The members of Camp G. C. Wiltze, Sons of Veterans, have accepted an invitation to join the G. A. R. in the observance of Memorial Day. As nearly all the Sons of Veterans are members of the militia, it is a question as to how many will get away from the military end of the profession.

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WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

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1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

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1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil.
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

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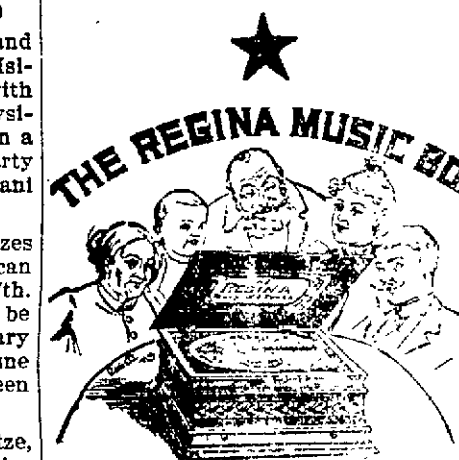
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HILO NEWS NOTES

Interesting Budget From Coffee Center.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STREETS

Society People Entertain Naval Officers.

Kaliwika Lots Sold - Activity in Shipping - New and Expected Arrivals.

HILO, Hawaii, May 24.—It may be "the mills of the gods grind slowly," but there is no doubt but what the mills of justice have been grinding rapidly in Hilo this week, at any rate. No less than a dozen liquor and opium cases have come up in the courts. Last night three arrests were made, and this morning one case was tried, which resulted in a fine of \$150 and costs being imposed upon the illegal dispenser of liquors. Even ex-police officers do not understand how to escape the clutches of the law. Not more than two weeks ago one of the ex-police-men was brought before the court for selling "swipes" to the cadets and fined \$150, and now another ex-blue-coat is in the same box.

No regrets will be spoken when the old stone wall around the Court House yard will be demolished and a neat rail or chain fence substituted for that eyesore. The material in the old wall will probably be utilized in the street work consequent upon the widening of Wai-anue street. The seven royal palms and the traveler's palm, transplanted on the Loebenstein grounds, look as though they are going to live. Mr. Wilson moved two large royal palms on his own place this week, the labor having been performed in remarkably short time and with great success. It is to be hoped that the palms along the mauka wall of the Court House yard might be moved before the work of widening Pittman street is begun.

It is said that the Pihoma road, lately completed, is to have top dressing and a crusher over it. So let it be! If properly rolled and top-dressed it will probably make as fine a piece of road as can be found hereabouts, only that it is very narrow. The excellent view to be had from almost any point along the road, and the crisp, cool air prevalent towards sundown will make this road popular for driving when once it has been put into proper shape.

The query now is: "How soon will the makai side of Front street be revolutionized?" The Hilo Mercantile Company's new building, in course of construction, fronts on the proper street line and stands out several feet upon the old road. It is intended there shall be an eight-foot sidewalk laid along the building front, and when this is completed there will be "gang-way" for one team between the new store and the buildings opposite.

On Thursday evening, the 13th, the officers of the U. S. S. Adams entertained the following ladies and gentlemen at dinner: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hardy, Mrs. E. D. Baldwin, G. K. Wilder, Misses Bella Weight and Julia Broderick. This affair was followed by a dance at Spreckels' Hall, tendered the officers by Mr. Wilder and others. The dance was a very successful affair, and the refreshments served during the evening, added much to the pleasure of the event. Those present, besides the officers, were: Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Forrest, Mrs. E. D. Baldwin, Mr. L. Severance, Misses Severance, Guild, Hitchcock, Willis Weight, Broderick, Rose, Hapal, Richardson, Cunningham, Capt. and Mrs. MacDonald, Mrs. Sickels, Messrs. Wilder, Winter, Jones, Ward, Roland, Thrum, Sturgeon, Himes, Fairer, Schoen, Mackey, Rose, Capt. Johnson and others.

A delightful time was had by the officers of the Adams and their shore friends at a picnic on Cocoanut Island on the 14th. On Saturday evening the officers were entertained at dinner at the hotel covers being laid for 24, and on the following evening Mr. Wakefield invited a number to feast upon one of his inimitable concoctions of Welsh rarebit. All in all, the officers were well entertained in Hilo.

At the invitation of Sheriff Andrews, a pleasant little party, composed of Captain Gibson, Lieutenant Holcombe, Sheriff and Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Marshall and Miss Mabel Hitchcock spent a day in Olaa, visiting the coffee plantations of J. P. Sisson, E. D. Baldwin and others.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Turner entertained the Monday Evening Whist Club and friends at progressive whist last week. The evening hours were most pleasantly spent, and the delicious refreshments were relished.

The regular monthly church social of the First Foreign Church was held at the home of Sheriff and Mrs. L. A. Andrews last Tuesday evening. A large number gathered on this occasion and enjoyed a sociable evening. Several pantomimes were presented with good effect.

An unusually sad event was the burial of two children of Mr. and Mrs. John Ward of Honolulu on Sunday last. Upon the death of their infant daughter a few weeks ago the body was buried near their home, but when about 10 days later death claimed a second precious baby, it was decided to bury both babies in Hilo for burial. The burial was conducted for the saddest

and the bereaved parents and relatives arrived Sunday about 4 p. m., accompanying the bodies to the Foreign Church, from whence the funeral took place, after solemn services had been conducted. A large concourse of sympathizing friends followed the remains to comfort the hearts of the bereaved parents. The second child was a boy 18 months old, and death resulted from complications arising from teething.

Considerable interest in target practice is being manifested by local sharpshooters, members of the Citizens' Guard, and a few very good scores have been made. Charley Hitchcock holding the highest record, 46.

An auction sale of Kaliwika lots was held on Thursday morning, at the office of Surveyor Baldwin. The purchasers were: Dr. R. B. Williams, Attorney Wakefield, Rev. Baptiste, Editor Sparrow, Messrs. Afonso, Gourea, Budachy, Ray. Lots in Olaa sold to Frank Smith and Mr. Lobsdoff.

Minister King and W. E. Rowell, Superintendent of Public Works, have been busy this week promising improvements. They have said there shall be a sewerage system in Hilo and a wharf along the banks of the Waialae.

C. S. Desky is in town again, looking after real estate interests. On Friday evening he gave a party to a few friends at the hotel.

Mrs. Stockbridge, aunt of Messrs. Frank and Charles Cooke, has been a guest at Dr. Wetmore's. She has been visiting in Kona and Kau, and intends seeing more of the big island before her return to Honolulu.

Among the passengers expected on the Roderick Dhu, now en route to this port, are: Mrs. G. K. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Deacon, Albert Loebenstein, Mr. Ray and others.

Captain Fitzgerald has received the appointments of surveyor of the port and pilot.

Minister King and Mr. Rowell have gone to Hamakua.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pringle leave for Kahuku, where Mr. Pringle has accepted a position as school teacher.

The Santiago left Friday morning with a full cargo of sugar and several passengers, among them being Mrs. C. C. Austin, five children and nurse. Mrs. Austin expects to be absent at the Coast for six months.

The Annie Johnson, Matson master, arrived in port on the 17th, 14 days from San Francisco, with 39 mules and the following passengers: Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Jones and child, Mr. Smith is the father of Frank Smith, of Olaa, and has gone to Olaa. Mr. Jones has accepted a position on Pepee plantation, as luna, and has taken his family to their new home.

The Henry Villard, Patten master, left port May 18th with a cargo valued at nearly \$150,000, bound for New York.

Mrs. E. Flohr, of Honoum, gave birth to a baby girl last week.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

United Kingdom has 687,000 coal miners.

There are 23 acres of land to every inhabitant of the globe.

A pearl found recently in the gizzard of a London turkey was sold to a jeweler for \$75.

Since 1837 the number of Episcopal churches in Scotland has increased from 75 to 321.

A German mechanic has invented a sewing machine which will sew either backward or forward.

A steamer has been put upon the Jordan which makes the journey from Jericho to Tiberias in five hours.

Dr. Isaiah R. Sexton of Sparta, Kane County, Mich., is one of the thirty-three survivors of the War of 1812.

One of the principal exports of the Philippine Islands is hemp. In 1894 the hemp market was valued at \$7,693,000 in gold.

Government railway carriages in New Zealand are to be lighted with gas manufactured from crude Taranaki petroleum.

It is claimed there is a lighthouse to every 14 miles of coast in England, every 31 miles in Ireland, and to every 29 miles in Scotland.

The Canadian official estimates include an appropriation for the erection in Ottawa of a monument to the late Alexander Mackenzie.

It is said that Lord Charles Beresford will soon be promoted to flag rank. He will be the youngest Rear Admiral in the British Navy.

A marine engineer recently went into the Hong-Kong police court wearing his hat and smoking. The magistrate fined him \$25 for contempt of court.

Only one marble statue of the human figure with eyelashes is known. It is one of the gems of the Vatican, the Sleeping Ariadne, and was found in 1503.

Cairo's new Museum of Egyptian Antiquities, which will cover 13,000 square metres and cost \$550,000, has been begun, the young Khedive laying the corner-stone.

Baroness Passauer von Ehrenthal has been granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Vienna University, the first grant of the kind to a woman by that institution.

Sir Arthur Sullivan has composed a new Victorian ballet, for which he is to receive \$10,000. His "Mikado" is soon to be produced in Brussels for the first time in French.

Some quaint and curious toys, 1,500 years old, were recently found in a child's grave in course of some excavations made in an old Roman cemetery in Rheinfelsen, Germany. Most of them were made of glass.

The total wealth of Great Britain with all her possessions, has been estimated to be \$500,000,000. France comes next with \$750,000,000. The wealth of the six largest nations of the world aggregates \$22,000,000.

The French ironclad Massena, which is to begin next month a period of trial at Brest will be the first three-decked battle-ship in the French fleet. The three-decked French cruiser de Lome did not prove a success.

The reason the French sank last in the war was a person, all in the water, and on a launch for which

entirely surrounds it. When a person is sick and emaciated the cushion of fat is absorbed, and the eye thus falls back.

Official statistics of changes in rates of wages in England, reported during the first month of the present year, show that the iron and steel trade there has been much better than the same lines in the United States.—National Labor Tribune.

It is announced that Paris museums are to be kept open an hour longer each day in winter and a half in summer. The Louvre and Luxembourg are now open from 9 to 5, Cluny and Versailles from 11 to 5, and Sevrès and the Gobelins from noon to 5.

Jenny Lind's daughter, Mrs. Raymond Maude, of London, has much of her mother's brilliancy of voice, but has always refused to cultivate it for the stage. "I suppose there was too much music at home," she explained to a friend. Mrs. Maude has three children, none of whom is musical.

Recent German experiments show that bacteria flourish exceedingly in certain building stones, and that even in those not very porous the ubiquitous microbe finds a domicile. It is recommended that only non-porous stone should be used in the construction of hospitals, but as even granite absorbs water, such stone will be difficult to find.

The local Government Board of Hong Kong has coined a meaning of the word "foreign." In the new quarantine regulations the word "foreign" is used as a noun, as, "the arrival of any ship from foreign." The omission of the word "ports" does not appear to be a printer's error, as the same form is used all through the regulations.

THE NUGGET OF GOLD ORE.

"That," said my friend, in reply to a question of mine, "is a very large and very rich nugget of gold ore. It was taken many years ago from a mine in Australia."

"How much is it worth?" I asked.

He looked at me with a shrewd smile and replied: "It is worth just nothing at all."

I thought that a queer thing for him to say, but asked no more questions.

Two years later I again visited his house in London, and this time I missed the big nugget from the shelf where I had first seen it. But I asked no questions. Perhaps, recalling the incident of two years before, my friend said: "I have something to show you," and, opening a closet, he produced a magnificent gold vase, remarking: "That nugget of gold ore has taken this form. Exclusive of the labor involved in the transformation, the gold alone is now worth £100."

What curious similitudes there are between things essentially unlike! Here is one which it may be instructive to follow up. It is suggested by the following sentence from a woman's letter:—"In spite of all the nourishing food I took nothing seemed to give me strength."

Now, why was that? Perhaps the history of the previous three years of her life may help to account for it. In January, 1890, she had an attack of influenza which, she says, left her low, weak, and languid. So far as we are able to ascertain, influenza is caused by a certain poison in the blood developed during peculiar conditions of the atmosphere. Its early symptoms are those of a fever; they are always sudden and often alarming. Yet, as in nearly all cases it ends in recovery in a week or two, it does not explain the mystery of Mrs. Westall's continued weakness and prostration.

She tells us that her appetite was poor, and that eating was immediately followed by great pain in the chest, back and sides. Hoping to overcome this state of things she took much nourishing food. That an increase of strength should result from the eating of plenty of good food would seem reasonable. How else can one ever gain strength? Yet, strange to say, no such result followed. On the contrary, the pains became worse, so that—to use her own words—she was "completely racked with pain" all over her, and so weak she could scarcely put one foot before the other. Besides this, the condition of the stomach was far from encouraging. That organ is the source of all power in the human body, and should feel warm, comfortable and quiet. In this lady's case it was full of uneasiness and pain. She speaks of a craving, gnawing, sinking sensation in it, which was not relieved either by food or by any medical treatment. Certainly, something quite different from a former attack of influenza went to the making of that; we must look deeper to find the real trouble.

Chemists often determine the character of a poison by observing the color it creates when applied to litmus paper; and—in addition to the general symptoms—it is sometimes possible to tell the nature of a disease by taking notice what cures it. Now, there is one universally known remedy which never fails to cure one subtle, comprehensive, and yet deceptive disease. Happily, it was finally employed in Mrs. Westall's case.

In concluding her letter, dated December 1st, 12 Ruckledge avenue, Willesden, London, N. W., 1892, she says: "At the time when my condition was very critical and my family very anxious, my son-in-law, Mr. Deacon, of Shepherd's Bush Road, London, told me how, in an illness of his own, he had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and advised me to begin using it at once. I did so, and soon my appetite returned and my food digested; and by the time I had consumed two bottles I was strong as ever, and have kept in the best of health ever since (Signed) Yours truly, Mary Westall."

This remedy, as the public is well aware, is advertised to cure indigestion and dyspepsia and its consequences—and nothing else. Yet these consequences include nearly every ailment with which we are familiar. Even influenza seldom attacks any save those whose blood is first poisoned by indigestion and dyspepsia.

And as to that old set of old ore? As you see, Gold is worth a good deal if manufactured. For a gold ore until it is digested between the ore and the eye is the workman. Between food and strength also a workman the stomach.

HOLLISTER & CO.

Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimidad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS: CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS

Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

JUST RECEIVED BY THE

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

These Plows are made from our own patterns specially for the requirements of the soils of these Islands.

"Dillingham" Breakers, Double Furrow and Rice Plows

Have all established their superiority over all competitors. We also have

Delta, Secretary Disc and Sub-Soil

Plows, Planet Jr. Cultivators.

A large consignment of HOWE'S SCALES (Platform and Counter) As the Government is now requiring that properly stamped scales shall be used we will advise you to get

The "HOWE" Scale

THE BEST IN THE MARKET!

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Phleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT, Silesias, Steeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molekins, Meltons, Serge, Kammergans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reckstein & Seile Pianos, Iron Redsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlap, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks.

Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, St. El Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates.

Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice, Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser

AND DEALER IN

Live Stock.

—BREEDER OF—

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Bulls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed—

W. H. RICE, LILUAE, KAUAI.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and absorbed free from any injurious effects, the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing 8 x times the quantity, 11s., each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LANCET and MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

YOUTHFUL IDEAS

Hilo Teachers Discuss Their Development.

Interesting and Valuable Topics
Object Lessons, Nature
Study, Etc.

The Hilo Teachers' Union held a quarterly meeting on May 21st. The Program Committee was: Mrs. McStay, Miss McCord and Miss Hill. The first number on the program was tonic sol fa, conducted by C. O. Smith and a class of pupils. Mr. Smith gave a few important points regarding the development of the first three steps. One applies with special force to children who do not know English perfectly. After learning an exercise by note, train on la before trying the words. The class promptly answered questions put by Mr. Smith, and then sang from a number of charts carefully prepared for the occasion. The singing was very sweet. One song had never been seen before by the class.

Mrs. E. Richards' work was on "Object Lessons." Her subject was, "Clothing Material." She remarked that the study of the list of materials presented on the board—10 or 12 in number—might well occupy a year. On the board was an excellent analysis of work with cotton. After the children of her class had shown parts of the plant; also, articles made from cotton, and had been questioned on the subject, a few questions were put to them on silk, hemp, flax, wool, fur, leather, rubber, etc. They had not been prepared for the lesson. Mrs. Richards' intention partly being to show how an untrained child should be conducted, but were provided with quite a collection of manufactured material that they were pleased to show.

Miss Agnes Hill gave a very pleasant little talk on "Reading and How to Get the Thought." She is an excellent worker in the primary grades, and confined her remarks to that department, telling how to interest little children in the first words and sentences by giving the object and pictures with the name on the board, and "working up the thing," as we say, in a variety of bright and taking lessons to attract attention, awaken thought and encourage speech.

Mrs. Townsend took up a bit of review on "Apperception," as it has been studied by teachers this year in Rooper's work. She told of the difference between receiving a sensation by the bodily organs and getting a mental impression. She passed objects about and asked questions to illustrate the fact that different impressions from the same object, though the physical senses perceive nothing different. In this way she developed the idea that each person was speaking from something preconceived in his mind.

"Now," said she, "how apply these principles to teaching? Children come to school already knowing much. Find out for yourself what the child knows. Present to him the new fact that appeals to an old one somewhat resembling the new. The power of the mind called thinking enables the child to reorganize, to assimilate. With this kind of teaching, the child becomes not a dull but a bright and active learner."

Mr. Sturgeon, on the "Basis of Language Work," thinks it must be nature study to gain the interest. Admitting the difficulty of beginning with non-English-speaking children, he still thinks that interest in plant growth, simple experiments in physics, etc., will give and will also, develop, as other issues, the ethical and literary sides of the mind.

A child watching the growth of plants will reason that the same power that guides that growth is ruling his own development; if he loves a dainty flower, he will by and by appreciate the beauty of a poem, like Burns' "To a Mountain Daisy."

Miss Guild, by request, told interesting stories of the lively child poured forth by the little kindergartners when she takes them out for talks and nature study.

The discussion on the School Museum was opened by Miss Deyo. She remarked on the value of making a collection, no matter how simple, as leading pupils to observe the objects, to seek them, to seek questions and to study the history, not only of the object in hand but of its geographical and other relations.

Miss Deyo spoke of minerals and displayed some volcanic specimens taken from a collection already begun in the Union School.

Miss McCord followed with a few words about "Collection of Woods." It is easy to get such specimens here. The children will study the living tree and different tree forms. They will learn the uses of forests and the value of protective laws.

Miss Leman on "Hawaiian Curios," named a large number of articles that may be found even yet. In getting such articles, children become interested in the history of their forefathers and the customs of ancient times. If the real relic cannot be obtained, pictures and models may be. The reports thrown in the mind that boys and girls should be placed to try on models of their own design.

Dr. Weston, closed the program talk with a lesson on "Fossils," their use and their value in determining the meaning of the earth's history. On one specimen of the fossil itself. He had been much an intelligent study

of terms, depends on the microscopic examination of the seeds. He exhibited a number of beautiful specimens, both fresh and pressed.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was given to Mrs. Townsend and Miss Deyo for their leadership of the Teachers' Evening Reading Club for some months past.

WHARF AND WAVE.

H. B. M. S. Wild Swan sailed for Esquimaux late yesterday forenoon. The schooner Muriel sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu May 12th.

The old Hawaiian collier Costa Rica is back in the Nanaimo coal trade with a new flag and a new name. She is now the British steamer Bristol.

The refrigerator aboard the Australia played out on the trip down from San Francisco, consequently most of the ice-house goods were spoiled.

The Kinanau arrived from Maui and Hawaii ports early yesterday morning, bringing over 10,000 bags of sugar and a large number of passengers. A fine trip is reported.

The American barkentine Amelia, Willer master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 27 days from Puget Sound, with a full cargo of lumber for Allen & Robinson.

The Warrimoo will lay up one trip for repairs. As soon as she has finished, the Miowera will follow suit. The Warrimoo will come up in the latter's place next time.

The schooner Esther Buhne has been chartered to load lumber at Eureka for Honolulu, and the barkentine Planter to load general merchandise in San Francisco for Kahului.

The American schooner Viking, Peterson master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 18 days from Washington Island with a cargo of 234 tons of guano for John Walker. Fair weather was experienced throughout the trip.

The Oceanic Steamship Company's steamer Australia will leave this port for San Francisco on Wednesday, June 2d, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage, apply to Wm. G. Irwin & Co., general agents.

The men who run the Naniwa's steam launch, seem to be somewhat careless. A Custom House boat, with Guard Nunes in it, was near the Australia yesterday morning, just as she was hauling alongside the Oceanic wharf. The Naniwa's launch came along at full speed and struck and nearly capsized the boat. With a laugh, the Japanese passed on.

The O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, commander, arrived in port from the Colonies at 8:50 o'clock last night, and will sail at 12 m. today for San Francisco. Following is the report kindly furnished by the purser: Left Sydney May 10th at 4 p. m., arrived in Auckland May 14th at 4 p. m., left Auckland May 15th at 2 p. m., arrived at Apia May 19th at 11 a. m., left Apia May 19th at 5 p. m., arrived in Honolulu as above. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip.

The O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf close upon 9 a. m. yesterday, with 48 cabin and 58 steerage passengers, together with 61 bags of mail from San Francisco. Following is Purser McCombe's report: "Left San Francisco May 18th at 2 p. m.; experienced strong N. W. winds and rough seas until May 20th; thence to port, very light N. E. trades and fine weather all the way; time, 6 days, 18 hours and 30 minutes."

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

From the Fairhaven (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly, and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or a pain, and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she has used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for H. I.

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of terms, depends on the microscopic examination of the seeds. He exhibited a number of beautiful specimens, both fresh and pressed.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau.

Wednesday, May 26.

Stmr. Kilauea Hou, Weir, for Honolulu, Honolulu, Maalaea, Pahakumani and Pepeekeo.

Stmr. Kaala, Mosher, for Oahu ports.

Stmr. Nacau, Peterson, for Lahaina, Honolulu and Kukuhaele.

Haw. bark R. P. Rithet, Thompson, for San Francisco.

Thursday, May 27.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, for San Francisco.

C. A. S. S. Aorangi, Hepworth, for Victoria and Vancouver.

Stmr. Ke An Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Kaena, Wilson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

VESSLS LEAVING TODAY.

Stmr Kinanau, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kapaa, at 4 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Nye, for Olowalu and Kukulau, at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Washington Island, per schr. Viking, May 25.—Mr. Anderson and son.

From San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, May 25.—Miss Mary Allen, A. B. Bauman, Miss S. Baylor, W. R. Boote, Miss Boote, Mrs. W. R. Boote, Miss C. Bowditch, Miss G. R. Brockle, Mrs. M. F. Campbell, John Caffrey, Mrs. Bruce Cartwright, Miss Cartwright, Bruce Cartwright, Jr., Mrs. Emma Shaw Colclough, Miss G. M. Cooke, R. A. Cooke, Lieut. R. E. Cronitz, Alfred Dunn, Miss F. Grunert, Mrs. J. A. Hassinger, Mrs. W. E. Howell, Mrs. S. B. Kinser, S. Lesser, Chas. P. Mason, N. Emmet May, S. J. McDonald, A. Michalitschke, Miss A. Michalitschke, Miss Emily Bliss Montague, William Much, Miss A. T. O'Brien, Miss Pattern, R. P. Rithet, Archibald Sinclair, Miss Mott-Smith, C. W. Tainor, C. G. Taylor and wife, Isaac Upham, Isaac Upham, Jr., Mrs. Annie Waller and five children, P. Lucas and wife.

From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Kinanau, May 26.—Geo. W. Hinkle, E. D. Tenny, C. S. Desky, F. Macpherson, W. Walsh, F. Davey, J. S. Emerson, Geo. J. Ross, H. Wolters, C. Kaiser, Geo. Sturgeon, Hon. E. Beard, Miss Alice Beard, Mrs. C. S. Lewis, W. M. Templeton, Mrs. A. Wall and child, C. W. Callaghan, J. K. Kane, P. Rose, A. J. Frigener, Mrs. L. Lund, H. McMillan, Mrs. J. Reinhardt and daughter, Mrs. C. McLennan and daughter, Mrs. A. Horner, W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. A. Widdel, Miss D. Widdel, J. M. Dowsett, wife and two children, Mrs. S. S. M. Doherty, Rev. S. L. Desha, Rev. J. E. Graham, Rev. Naahumakua, Rev. T. Uyeda, Rev. S. Sarakura, Rev. O. Ostrom, Rev. Kongtetyin, Rev. S. W. Keoluwa, Rev. J. W. Kealoewa, Rev. M. C. Kealoa, Rev. J. Kekipi and 61 deck passengers.

From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Mariposa, May 26.—For Honolulu: Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mr. Leather and Mr. Fairchild.

From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Aorangi, May 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Wansley, Mr. Penn and a large number in transit.

From Kauai, per stmr. Kauai, May 27.—L. Brandt, C. Dannhausen and children, Mrs. E. Ensign and children, Mrs. H. von Holt and children and five on deck.

Departures.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, May 25.—G. P. Wilder, C. H. W. Norron, Miss L. Dudoit, Mrs. Mist, W. J. Lowrie, P. B. Aiken, Aving, E. E. Heine, N. J. McLeod and wife, J. Carlson, R. D. Moler, Mrs. Boote, Miss Boote, W. R. Boote, Hop Yuen, Mary Nunes.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, May 25.—W. J. Yates, Mrs. John Richardson, R. N. Boyd, Mrs. Sam Amali, Mrs. Ahu, A. C. Pestana, F. Freidenberg, Mrs. Newcomb, Mrs. De Lion and family, R. Zeigler and wife, T. C. Porter, Mrs. Anderson and children, and 70 on deck.

For Kauai ports, per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 25.—G. N. Wilcox, A. G. Wilcox, H. P. Baldwin, W. L. Hardy, Carl Veltguth, J. A. Akina, John Gaudall, Miss Lena Phelex, Wallace Scott, K. Kawamoto, Miss Emma Reiner, E. Theol and 40 on deck.

For San Francisco, per bk. R. P. Rithet, May 26.—Mrs. Peck and child, Mrs. M. N. Saunders and daughter, Miss Bergstrom and Mrs. Backus.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Mariposa, May 27.—Mrs. J. Summerfield, Mrs. Gaisford, G. Broome and valet, Mrs. C. McLennan and child, Mrs. L. Lewis and 12 steerage.

For Victoria and Vancouver, per C. A. S. S. Aorangi, May 27.—S. B. Briesly, Fred Philip, Mrs. Purdy and child, F. P. Homan and wife, J. T. Hanser, H. R. Bruns, S. Wakefield, Mrs. Spruill and children, Miss Hoffmann, D. Mills, A. Parrott, W. J. Stodlar, R. B. Aherne, wife and child, H. C. Henckle and wife, C. D. Morgan, J. E. Graham, Mrs. T. May and three children.

BORN.

RICHARDS in Honolulu, May 25, 1897, to the wife of Theo. Richards, of Kamehameha School a daughter.

LILLIE in Honolulu, May 27, 1897, to the wife of R. I. Lillie a daughter.

DIED.

WEST in this city, May 27, 1897, Mary, wife of Gideon West, aged 61 years.

WAIKAEA MILL CO.

At the annual meeting of the above Company, held at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on May 26th, 1897, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

President, Mr. Theo. H. Davies
Vice-President, Mr. Alexander Young
Treasurer, Mr. E. M. Swanzy
Secretary, Mr. E. W. Holdsworth
Auditor, Mr. T. R. Keyworth

CLIVE DAVIES,
Secretary pro tem.
Honolulu, May 27th, 1897. 1867-3t

NOTICE.

Know all men by this notice, that all persons are hereby notified not to go and enter into and upon those lands belonging to us, known by the name of S. W. Makalike at Honouliuli, N. Kona, Hawaii, conveyed to Victorino Ohera by lease, which lease was duly assigned to me. Those who have animals upon the land of S. W. Makalike are hereby notified to remove them immediately from said land, and ten days are given to you to do this; and if the ten days are passed, they shall be taken and impounded in the Government Pound.

Dated May 17, 1897.
JUN HEE,
Kainaliu, N. Kona, Hawaii. 1867-2t

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

Final meetings of the Board of Registration for Puna, Hilo and Hamakua will be held during the month of June at the following places:

Poholki Court House, Puna, 9 a. m. to 12 noon, Thursday, June 10th.

Kamalii Store, Puna, at 3 p. m., Thursday, June 10th.

Papaaloa Office, at 3 p. m., Monday, June 14th.

Laupahoehoe Court House at 9 a. m. to 12 noon on Tuesday, June 15th.

Ookala Office at 3 p. m., Tuesday, June 15th.

Paauilo Store at 2 p. m., Wednesday, June 16th.

Honokaa Court House at 10 a. m., Thursday, June 17th.

Waipio Valley, Akaka's Store at 10 a. m. to 12 noon, Friday, June 18th.

Kukuhaele School House at 3 p. m., Friday, June 18th.

Honokaa Homesteads at 9 a. m. to noon, Saturday, June 19th.

E. D. BALDWIN,
H. J. LYMAN,
R. H. RYCKROFT,
Board of Registration.
1867-7t

NOTICE TO CORPORATIONS.

In conformity with Section 1441 of the Civil Code, all Corporations are hereby notified to make full and accurate exhibition of their affairs to the Interior Department on or before the 31st day of July next, the same being for the year ending July 1st, 1897.

Blankets for this purpose will be furnished upon application to the Interior Office.

Upon failure of any Corporation to present the exhibit, within the time required, the Minister of the Interior will, either himself or by one or more Commissioners appointed by him, call for the production of the books and papers of the Corporation, and examine its officers touching its affairs under oath.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, May 20th, 1897.
1866-3t

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TAKE LAND.

To All Whom It May Concern:

TAKE NOTICE THAT THE OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY, by virtue of the powers and authorities given to and vested in it by its Charter and by Act approved on the eleventh day of September, A. D. 1888, entitled "An Act to Authorize and Promote the Construction of Steam Railroads on the Island of Oahu," and of every other power in anywise enabling it in this behalf, intends to take and use for the purposes of the Railway which it is authorized to construct and works connected therewith the pieces of land described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the main track of the Oahu Railway 100 feet west from Waikaele Creek; thence along the located center line of a branch track to the Oahu Plantation as marked on the ground by stakes as follows: westerly through the right of way of the Oahu Railway, thence north-westerly through L. C. A. 6545, owned by the estate of Lao Newak, and leased to the Tong Sang Wai Co.; thence north-westerly through Lots 5, 4, 3 and 2 of the Government land of Pounahala, and through L. C. A. 5663 owned by Kalkinahaole and leased to Kaunahu, thence westerly through Grant 150 owned by the Catholic Mission, and leased to Sam Wo Wai, thence north-westerly through L. C. A. 1613 B, owned by S. K. Kane and leased to A. C. A. Sear, thence north-westerly through L. C. A. 1622, owned by Mrs. Martha Lualaba and leased to Ah Kui, thence north-westerly through L. C. A. 691 owned by S. K. Kane and leased to Ah Kui, thence north-westerly through L. C. A.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1865-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Lois S. Johnson, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased intestate.

Petition having been filed by A. Frances Johnson, daughter of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to William O. Smith, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., he and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11, 1897.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1863-2tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers.—In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Joseph R. Whitford, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, intestate.—Before Judge J. W. Kahan.

On reading and filing the petition of J. W. Whitford of Spreckelsville, Maui, alleging that Joseph R. Whitford of Wailuku, Maui, died intestate at Wailuku, Maui on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1895, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands, necessary to be administered upon, and praying that

Letters of Administration issue to A. N. Kepohai.
It is ordered, that Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Dated Wailuku, Maui, H. I., May 25, A. D. 1897.
By the Court: G. ARMSTRONG,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. 1867-3tF

OAHU RAILWAY AND LAND COMPANY.

By its 1st Vice-President:
J. B. ATHERTON.
By its Secretary:
W. G. ASHLEY.
1863-4tF

NOTICE OF SALE UNDER DECREE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity. J. M. Peenahele, Administrator of the Estate of B. Kahawehawani, vs. D. Toomey, Gribbaum and Company, Limited, and Maria Makiba.

Pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled suit and court on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1897, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, at No. 33 Queen street, in Honolulu, on the 21st day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon. Terms cash. Sale to be confirmed by the Circuit Court.

List of Property:

All property in the District of Hana, Maui, covered by Royal Patents numbered 3069B and 4951, being in two pieces, and containing 28½ and 2¼ acres respectively.

J. M. PEENAHELE,
Administrator of the Estate of B. Kahawehawani.
Honolulu, May 25th, 1897. 1867-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. Martha Duckett Donnelly vs. Robert Henry Donnelly.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, or his Deputy, Greeting:

You are commanded to summon Robert Henry Donnelly, defendant in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the May Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 3d day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of Martha Duckett Donnelly Plaintiff should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed petition. And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness HON. A. W. CARTER, First Judge of the Circuit (L. S.) Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, this 10th day of March, 1897.

(Signed) GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original summons in said cause, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause until the next August term of this Court.

P. D. KELLETT, Jr., Clerk.
Honolulu, May 4, 1897. 1861-15t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Elizabeth Luce, late of Honolulu, deceased.

The last will and testament of said deceased, having been presented to said Court, together with a petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to William Seaborn Luce having been filed.

Notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, June 25, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for proving said will and hearing said application, when and where any person interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 20th, 1897.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1865-3tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Lois S. Johnson, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased intestate.

Petition having been filed by A. Frances Johnson, daughter of said intestate, praying that letters of administration upon said estate be issued to William O. Smith, notice is hereby given that Monday, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., he and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the court room of this Court, at Honolulu, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, May 11, 1897.
By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.
1863-2tF

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Second Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. At Chambers.—In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Joseph R. Whitford, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, intestate.—Before Judge J. W. Kahan.

On reading and filing the petition of J. W. Whitford of Spreckelsville, Maui, alleging that Joseph R. Whitford of Wailuku, Maui, died intestate at Wailuku, Maui on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1895, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands, necessary to be administered upon, and praying that

Letters of Administration issue to A. N. Kepohai.
It is ordered, that Saturday, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court room of this Court at Wailuku, Maui, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.
Dated Wailuku, Maui, H. I., May 25, A. D. 1897.
By the Court: G. ARMSTRONG,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. 1867-3tF